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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,175—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

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VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PERSIA	7000	W. A. Whaler	16th Feb.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Whaler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Whaler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7917	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo "Steamers" are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at [illegible] en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID,

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feliner	4,149	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412 8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN SUEZ. PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	F. Berberovich	4,235	21st Feb., 1901.
MARIA THERESA	T. Rass-vich	3,041	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,643	in April 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,036	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 667-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

TEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,928	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.

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PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
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DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
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Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
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CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
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OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.
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STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 22nd February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 23rd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,294	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

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PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

DON'T COUGH—USE
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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will see you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 30 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are all in Boxes by all Chemists.

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

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REVISED AND REDUCED RATES AND Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

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RS. 1,60,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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Manager.

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BY

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	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
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With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

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Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

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60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Notwithstanding the Reduction in Price NO DIFFERENCE will be made in the quality of the Goods which will continue to be the

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DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

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SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

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	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	22	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

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MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
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Every where.

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AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAID MAHOMED HOSSEIN alias BAPUMILLIYA ABDSATAR, late of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

HAWABIBI, widow, of the said deceased ... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 12th day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand and nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. E. MODI,
The 12th day of February, 1901.

Messrs. RIDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW, & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of KPANDURANG GANESHAM MOTIRAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

GANGASHANKAR BHOLANATH, of Bombay
Hindu Inhabitant residing at 3rd Bhoi wada, outside the Fort, one of the Exe utors named in the said Will ... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and Nine hundred and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

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The 7th day of January, 1901.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Nowera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Lawopose and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
W. M. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.,
JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR,

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONKELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANEKBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!!

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerfull Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (braudies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Meritur qui non utitur.*

Extract from the *Gazette Medicale.*

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE is a long soon well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

A purely reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weaknesses of the loins, sarsby, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, as it promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often are so solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in [illegible] 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Testimonials are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "DR. DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Bundles payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 55, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

ALL PERONS having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant R. G. WARREN Cheshire Regiment are requested to apply to the President—Committee of Adjustment—Quetta on or before the 10th March.

E. J. LAMB, MAJOR.
Cheshire Regiment.
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Quetta, 4 February, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY recently held from me by Mr. CHARLES MARQUIS has been TRANSFERRED to Mr. HARVEY PEACHEY who is authorised to SIGN our Firm "per pro."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
By their Representative in India.
F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT.
Calcutta, 7th February, 1901.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIM for UNPAID DIVIDENDS or in any other form against this Association, must lodge the same within One Calendar month from THIS DATE, after which no claim can be admitted.

E. PATERSON BROWN,
Liquidator.
Oriental Buildings, 24th January, 1901.

ESTATE OF JOHN BENSTEAD, DECEASED.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Mr. J. C. G. OWEN, the Administrator in Bombay, at the office of Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the Assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executor in England, regard being had only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 1st day of February, 1901.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN.
SALE OF PLOT NO. 59.

THIS PLOT, now in the possession of Mr. Framji Pallonji Mistry, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Superintendent's Office, on the 4th March, 1901, at 11 A.M.

M. COLLIE, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.
Matheran, 12th February, 1901.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

A COUNTRY HOUSE with land near Sobernheim in Germany. Good shooting close at hand: the Nahe river runs at the foot of the Meadows, beer abound in the neighbourhood in the winter. The owner would SELL for £2000, OR LET on a ten years lease, for a rent of £100 per annum. Application to E. K. ENGELSCHEIDT OF SOBERNHEIM A NAHE RHEIN PROVINZ, GERMANY

PASSENGER AGENTS IN ENGLAND.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
(Passage Department).
Passengers will be met on arrival of Steamer in London, and their Baggage cleared and forwarded.
SEND US A LETTER BEFORE EMBARKING, or from Port Said if coming to London by Steamer, and our Passage Representative will call on arrival. Hotel Accommodation secured if desired.
Every trouble saved. Newspapers regularly Posted.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Hospital Shed on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses bought or Sold	10
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion at to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

DEUTSCHES EXPORT-MUSTERLAGER
(GERMAN EXPORT SHOW ROOMS)
BERLIN S.
Dresdner Strasse 34-35. Dresdner Strasse 34-35.

WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m.
Please ask for Prospects.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Disease, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes: "I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life."

"Moreover, I, together two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.
"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 28, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World famed Blood Mixture" is blown on the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 15.

3 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £ 97 3-8 = plus 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £102 1-4 = —1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ... £107 1-2 = unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ... £93 5-8 =
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 15-16 = —1-16"
" in New York ..... 61 = unchaaged.
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25 24 = plus 1
" on New York ..... 4 87 1-2 = —3-8
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 1-2 p. c. unchanged.
" Short London Bills ..... 3 7-8 p. c. "
" Indian Bank Bills ..... 3 7-8 p. c. "
Extra allotment of Council Bills on Madras for Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending Wednesday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£ 33,600,000	Inc.	£ 1,000,000
Public Deposits	" 9,000,000	"	£ 700,000
Other "	" 37,320,000	Dec.	£ 1,400,000
Other Securities	" 28,400,000		300,000
Notes and Gold	" 22,700,000	Inc	" 1,200,000

The Bank's reserve is 49 per cent. of the liabilities. Shipment of Silver to Bombay £160,000.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shows the imports into, and exports from, Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries for the week :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	28,82 328	9,000
Gold Bullion	17,13 315	16,38,241
Silver Coins	75,000	10,000
Silver Bullion	1,92,280 (a)	...

(a) Besides Rs. 24,00,000 worth of silver bars imported on Government account.

We understand that in the past year British Dollars to the extent of 16,950,968 were coined in the Bombay Mint, representing the value of Rs. 3,84,83,695. The total number of rupees turned out was 72,661,977, the gross value being Rs. 6,73,21,832. No gold coins were struck in 1900.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet on Monday with Bank Telegraphic Transfers and Demand quoted at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4 1-32d., respectively. It was possible, however, to obtain Wire at 1s. 4 1-32d., but there was very little inquiry and not much business was done. Bills were quoted at 1s. 4 9-32d. and a few came out at that rate. On Tuesday 1s. 4 1-32d. was not obtainable, but other rates remained unchanged. On Thursday, after the result of Council allotments became known, Bank Wire and Demand were quoted 1s. 4 1-32d. and 1s. 4 1-16d. respectively, while Credits remained at 1s. 4 9-32d., at which rate a fair amount was placed. Private demand was bought at 1s. 4 3-32d., and there was a good demand for Bank Wire at 1s. 4 1-16d., which, however, was not obtainable. We close quiet at the following rates :—

Bank Wire	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
" Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 9-32d.
" " Francs	171 1-4
" " Marks	139
30 Days Hongkong	200
" Shanghai	200
" Japan	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has been rather dull during the week, with a quieter feeling owing to the absence up-country of Marwaree dealers. The rate for account has ruled between Rs. 94-15 to Rs. 95-3, and closes to-day at Rs. 95-1. Ready Paper is 2 annas lower than forward, while small clean prices are quoted about 6 annas higher. The tightness in the Money Market has continued and the Presidency Banks have kept their rate of interest unchanged. The local Banks are asking short deposits at about 7 per cent. Port Trust and Municipal bonds are almost neglected at previous quotations.

SHARES.

The market may be called weak with a limited business passing. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,235, while there are sellers of Commercials at Rs. 58. In Press shares Mofussils, Berars, Indians and Volkarts are steady at Rs. 415, Rs. 535, Rs. 155 and Rs. 1,070, respectively In miscellaneous companies Badhans have changed hands during the week from Rs. 18, to Rs. 155, Treachers at Rs. 965, Bombay-Burmah at Rs. 6,900, cum-dividend, Alcocks at Rs. 200. Port Canning shares have declined to Rs. 490, while Kemps are quiet at Rs. 358. In Railway shares Ahmedabad-Prantij and Tapti Valleys have declined to Rs. 702-8 and Rs 467-8 respectively. In mill shares there is a fall of about Rs. 20 in many companies. Davids, Chinas, Currimbhoys and Laxmidas have declined to Rs. 205, Rs. 410, Rs. 555 and Rs. 410. Centrals are quiet at Rs. 1,930, while Swadeshis have fallen to Rs. 560. Sholapurs and Morarjes Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 1,760 and Rs. 1,460. Leopolds have changed hands at Rs. 171, Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 245 and Petits are quiet at Rs. 1,735.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The official reports regarding the crops are for the week ending 2nd February :—In the Bombay Presidency agricultural prospects are said to be good. Harvesting is in progress and cotton picking is still going on. In the Madras districts ploughing, sowing and transplanting are in progress. Standing crops are generally fair, but are withering in certain neighbourhoods. Harvests continue with fair yield. Prospects generally are fair. In Bengal standing crops are reported to be doing well, and some of the early crops are being harvested. Pressing of sugarcane is going on. In the North-West Provinces the weather for the most part was cloudy with slight rain in a few districts. Spring crops are doing well with the exception of wheat, which is slightly damaged by rust and insects in four districts. Ploughing for sugar-cane and autumn crops continues. In the Punjab the condition and prospects of standing crops are said to be good. The outturn of sugar-cane is reported to be above the average. Rust has affected wheat on light soil owing to cloudy weather and want of sunshine. The wheat crop promises well in many of the districts of the Central Provinces, but cloudy weather and insects have caused considerable damage to most other spring crops. Wheat is being harvested, cotton picking and reaping are nearing completion and pressing of sugarcane is in progress in several districts. In Berar cotton picking and juar cutting are almost completed. Winter crops are in fair condition, and preparation of land has been commenced for ensuing crop in parts of the province. In Hyderabad agricultural prospects continue much the same as last week, spring crops are being harvested, but castor-seed has been spoiled by insects in certain localities. Standing crops are satifactory in Central India and the probable outturn is estimated to be good. Crops have been damaged on low-lying lands in some quarters and have been partially injured in other districts.

THE MILL INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY.

The depression in the Bombay Cotton Industry during the past year or two has caused considerable anxiety in various quarters and doubts have been expressed as to its future. A close study of the question, however, shows that there is no cause whatever for alarm. The present depression is no doubt very serious, but the causes for this and the remedies lie in the hands of the millowners themselves. Over-production, not in the total quantity produced, but only in certain counts is the chief cause. So long as a free market existed in China for 10s and 20s these counts were spun in overwhelming quantities, while other's were neglected. Lastly, we have Japanese competition, and the troubles in China. It is feared that the former may perhaps ultimately drive Bombay out of the Far Eastern market, and very little relief will be afforded except temporarily by the restoration of order in China. The first sign of an improvement is the frank recognition by the millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad of the causes of the depression. The local markets require a different class of goods to that hitherto exported to China. The coarse yarns suitable for the latter mill only find a limited sale in India. Bombay millowners have, therefore, to spin finer counts than before, and more yarn must be woven into cloth locally. That India can absorb all the yarn and cloth produced in its own mills will readily be seen from the following figures :—In 1898-99 India exported yarn to the value of Rs. 6,60,30,883 and piece and other cotton goods valued at Rs 1,18,33,814, while in the same year she imported yarn valued at Rs. 2,55,16,342 and piece and other cotton goods valued at Rs. 24,67,80,863. The total of imports, therefore, amount to Rs. 27,22,97,205 and exports to Rs. 7,78,64,697. The more farseeing of the Indian Millowners are importing Egyptian and American cotton to skin the finer counts, and at the same time adding looms to their mills. Of course, when Indian cotton is down to its normal price, it will hardly pay to import long-stapled cotton; but to meet local demands it will be necessary to grow good cotton in India. Unfortunately of late years Indian cotton has woefully deteriorated in quality. Some of the finer kinds have entirely disappeared, while even the better sorts now produced are very much mixed with cotton of inferior quality. The evil is a difficult one to deal with, but there are no signs that Bombay Millowners are moving in the matter. On the whole it appears that the Indian Cotton Industry, though depressed, is most likely to recover, provided Millowners put their houses in order with the bitter experience of the past three years.

COTTON.

The fall in prices reported from New York and Liverpool has caused a quieter feeling in our market and generally speaking rates are lower all round. The demand from shippers has fallen off, and only a small business has transpired each day. For local consumption the enquiry continues small and is purely of a "hand to mouth" description, which, considering the unsatisfactory state of the yarn market is, not surprising. Some of the mill agents are reported to be considering the question of working short time again until the demand for yarn improves or cotton rates fall. There has been a little enquiry from shippers to Japan for ready lots but in forward contracts there is little or nothing doing. Accounts of the Broach crop are not as favourable as they were, the recent cold winds having, to a certain extent, damaged a portion of the crop and caused some of the "bolls" to wither instead of open. Arrivals from the Berars and Khandesh continue to show that the recent rain has damaged the quality, and high class lots are relatively dearer in consequence. Receipts for the week have been 72,000 bales and shipments 22,000 bales, while there are about 127,000 bales afloat in the harbour. For the season the shipments afloat in harbour amount to 355,000 bales while the receipts during the same time have been 777,000 bales.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	2,639	192,773	77,038
Barsee and Nugur	548	69,134	24,572
Berar	5,693	336,195	94,451
Hinganghat	145	8,603	5,173
Dhollera	...	4,735	39,158
Broach	53	2,053	33,931
Coompta and Dharwar ...	245	12,328	19,901
Westerns	...	2,214	1,198
Bengals	1,089	141,916	238,938
Sind	...	2,116	18,422
Persian	...	3,592	3,617
American	313	6,948	5,792
Egyptian	...	2,934	4,593
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,344
Total ...	11,325	788,462	568,138

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1901. Bales.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales
For the week	72,084	29,250	86,284
From 1st Jan. to 14th Feb.	471,457	274,959	488,376
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	21,225	2,310	10,421
From 1st Jan. to 14th Feb.	332,772	18,311	92,663
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	3,574	593	570
From 1st Jan. to 14th Feb.	79,812	46,209	79,24

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

	Per Candy Rs.	Per lb. C. & F
Bengal, Fine	183	3 29-64.
Do F. G.	171	3 17-32.
Do Good	...	...
Belaire, Fine. Mashie-gimed	196	4 1-16
Do F. G. "	194	3 31-32d.
Khandesh, F. G.	193	3 61-64
Bloura F. G.	202	4 5-32d.
Bhownuggar Fine, April	220	4 17-32d.
Do F. G.	...	...
Do Good, May	195	4 1-64d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good, May	223	4 37-64d.
Westerns, May	213	4 21-64d.
Broach, Fine, March	233	4 25-32d.
Do Good, March	227	4 43-64d.

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats were dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales for the day amounted to 10,000 bales and that sold for speculation and for export was 500 bales. Imports 14,000 bales. Spot 5 11-32 = 1-32.

Liverpool Futures.

Feb. 5-16 = 3-64	Feb.-March 5-12 = 3-64	May-June. 5-7 = 3-64	Aug.-Sept. 4-54 = 2-64

In New York the receipts at the Ports were 22,000 bales against 27,000 bales last year. Exports to Great Britain were 3,000 bales and to France and Continent 5,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands ..... 9 9-16 = unchaged
Futures, month of May ..... 9 7-16 = — 1/64
Do Do of Aug. ..... 8 7-16 = — 1/64

The following are the Home quotations for Surats :—

	Fine	F. G.	Good.
Broach	5 8-32	5	4 28-32
Bhownuggar	4 11-32	4 10 32	4 6-32
Do, M. G.	4 16-32	...	...
Oomrat	4 18-32	4 17-32	4 6-32
Do. M. G.	4 18-32	...	4 6-32
Bliates	4 4-32	...	3 24-32
Bengals	4 6-32	3 31-32	3 26-32
Khandeish	4	4-32	3 30-32
Egyptian, Fair Brown			7 13-16

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT has remained quiet during the week with hardly any business doing for export. Prices remain unchaged. We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
Delhi No. 1, White Pessy.	... 4 6 9 April-May.
" Red	... 4 3 9 "
White Pessy gl per cent	... 4 9 9 "
Ahmedabad Soft Red	... 4 9 0 "

LINSEED has been dull and prices for ready stuff have declined about 11 annas during the week and for future delivery by about 1 1-2 annas. There were no buyears for ready stuff. The rates today are :—

Linseed, Bold, ready. ... Rs. 8-5-0 Rs. 8-2 April-May.
" Small Seed " 7-14 "

The RAPESEED market has been quiet with a moderate demand. Prices have declined 3 to 6 annas. Our quotations to-day are :—

Rapeseed, Gujarat, Yellow Rs. 7-6-0 March-April,
" Brown Delhi " 6-14-0 April-May.
" Yellow Canpore " 7-7-0 "

POPPYSEED has been dull with a very small business passing, and rates remain practically unchanged, April-May to-day standing at Rs. 7-14-0.

CASTORSEED has been quiet with a moderate business on account of native shippers. We quote :—
Castorseed ready, Rs. 5 and Rs. 33-12-0 April-May.

GINGELLYSEED has been firm and some sales have taken place for export. Our quotations to-day are :—

Gingellyseed, New, 85 per cent.	Rs.	45
" " 75 "	"	44
" " 50 "	"	43
" Hinganghat (Yellow)	"	41
" Kathiavadi	"	46
Groundnuts		40

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Jan. 1901.	Since 1st Jan. 1900.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	580	212,315	190,062
Linseed	7,893	61,679	16,736
Rapeseed	1,292	43,399	14,296
Gingellyseed	7,108	553,962	720,996
Poppyseed	...	3,551	4,287
Groundnuts	657	26,254	7,996
Castorseed	7,279	295,283	35,693
Rice	29,031	882,568	927,327
Myrabollams	4,926	145,707	not recorded.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the wee	15,931	90,899	57,576
" from Jan. 1 to Feb. 14	212,315	190,062	277,145
Linseed for the week ...	39,213	3,022	57,526
" from Jan. 1 to Feb. 14.	61,679	16,736	209,062
Rapeseed for the week ...	534	1,251	29,136
" from Jan. 1 to Feb. 14.	43,399	14,296	122,128
Gingellyseed for the week	59,637	68,755	64,762
" from Jan. 1 to Feb. 14.	553,962	720,996	551,838

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	...	28,881
" from 1st Jan to 14th Feb	2,250	...	252,274
Linseed for the week ...	4,812	...	35,146
" from 1st Jan to 14th Feb	40,201	44,838	291,893
Rapeseed for the week ...	8,548	10,019	4,289
" from 1st Jan to 14th Feb	17,690	133,999	1,76,705
Gingellyseed for the week..	89,160	45,833	35,092
" from 1st Jan to 14th Feb...	524,370	408,122	483,935

PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

In GREY GOODS the market has been quieter this week and prices have been stationery. Up-country dealers are not operating. Steadiness at Home in prices has helped to maintain rates in Bombay, but how long this will last, if up-country markets do not open, is very doubtful.

In WHITE GOODS there is no change in the market, prices keeping steady in sympathy with Home quotations. The off-take is smaller than expected after the recent cessation of business by Marwarees.

BLEACHED GOODS.—Low and medium makes of Nansooks and Mulls are in good demand.

RED GOODS.—There is little doing and values are hardly maintained.

TURKEY RED GOODS:—In this line there is only a small demand.

LOCAL GOODS—Good business has been done this week at better values. Up country buyers are freely purchasing season makes. The quotations to-day are :—

LOCAL YARNS.—We find almost no change in this Department in regard to rates. Buyers for China are operating at following prices which have been practically stationery during this week :—

	Net rates per lb. as. cents.		as cents.
T Cloths	8 00	to	9 25
Do	8 25	to	9 00
Long Cloths	7 75	to	8 25
Do	7 75	to	8 25
Domestics	7 50	to	8 00
Do	7 00	to	8 00
Chadders	7 00	to	7 50
Do	7 50	to	8 00
Plain Dhoties	7 50	to	8 00
Do	7 75	to	8 00
Red Bordered Dhoties	7 75	to	8 00
Do	7 75	to	8 00
Dhoties with Fancy Borders ...	7 75	to	8 25
Soosi-Grey with coloured knos ...	7 75	to	8 25
Checks	8 00	to	10 00
Drills, Grey	7 25	to	7 75
Towels and Napkins (different sizes)	7 50	to	8 00

Twist	No. fs Mule.	As. &	4 to 4 3-4 per lb.
"	8s "	4 1-2	" 4 7-8 "
"	10s "	4 5-8	" 5 5-16 "
"	12s "	5 1-16	" 5 7-16 "
"	16s "	5 1-2	" 5 7-8 "
"	20s "	5 3-4	" 6 "
"	24s "	6	6 1-4 "
"	30s "	7	" 7 1-2 "
"	40s "	8 1-2	" 9 "

WOOLLENS.

The market continues very dull, the effect of plague being felt by continued absence of buyers, and sales are of only small dimensions.
Prices in the home market continue steady.

FREIGHTS.

Business has dragged along very slowly since last mail, and the only transaction effected of any moment has been the fixture of the s. s. "Ville de Tamatave" by speculators for May for loading two French ports.

COUNTRY TRADE.—A large amount of business falls to be recorded in Rice from Rangoon to Bombay, and the following steamers have been fixed this week for February-March loading :—The s. s. "Westminster Bridge" (second voyage)" Caspian," "Borneo" and Arabia at Rs. 8 with option of loading Akyab at 8 annas extra. The B. I. S. N. Co. have taken the s. s. "Aphrodite," "Vulcan" and "Loch Tay" on time a 7s. per gross ton

COAL.

We have no sales of any importance to report during the week. A small lot of ready Deshaughar has changed hands at Rs. 14-8 and Jardine's Navigation at Rs. 13-4. The market closes dull and quiet at following rates :—

Deshaughar-Bengal	Ready	14 1-2	15 Forward.
Muir's Navigation	do	13	13
Jardine's	do	13 1-4	13 1-2
Singareni	Rail delivery	13 1-2	13 1-2
Bird's Navigation	do	13	13

THE PAPER CURRENCY.

THE following is an abstract of the accounts of the Department of issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January, 1901 :—

	Total notes in circulation. In reserve Treasuries. Rs.	Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Calcutta	2,04,20,000	11,58 23 885	13,62,43,885
Allahabad	.....	1,18,91,830	1,18,91,830
Lahore	.....	2,05,46,405	2,05,46,405
Bombay	79,14,565	6,49,36,440	7,28,50 945
Karachi	.....	72,01,950	72,01,950
Madras	76,34,245	2,66,28,710	3,42,62,955
Calicut	.....	10,26,315	10,26,315
Rangoon	.....	97,16,560	97,16,560
Total	3,59,68,750	25,77,72,125	29,37,40,875
Deduct— Unexamined notes at Allahabad		...	80,000
		Total... Rs.	29,36,60,875

Reserve in Coin and Bullion.

	Silver. Coin. Rs.	Gold. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Calcutta	1,25,60,140	4,63,52,963	6,16,31,730
Allahabad	52,66,585	20,37,135	73,03,720
Lahore	43,25,280	23,26,540	66,51,820
Bombay	1,04,90,669	5 81,39,701	8,46,76,134
Karachi	12,19,605	13,46,820	5,00,425
Madras	63,42,073	18,15,412	81,58,085
Calicut	3,19,300	1,25,430	4,44,730
Rangoon	1,82,33,945	52,04,340	2,34,28,285
Total	5,87,48,447	11,73,45,091	19,46,60,920
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another			10,00,000
		Net Total ... Rs.	19,36,60,920

Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882 9,99,99,946

Grant Total ... 29,36,60,875

* Includes a sum of Rs. 1,85,07,391. being silver held as security or notes under Act VIII of 1900.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,235
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,230xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100	all	57
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	68	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank of India, Australia and China	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£291
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	150,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. Rly. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	...	...
Ahmed & Dhol Prantej Hy.	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	702½
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	600	—	4 pr. ct.	467 1-2

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad, Jam Manufactory Co., Ltd. (Belgam)	70	1,000	all	000	Nil
Alliance	1,345	1,000	all	0	Nil
Anglo-Indian Jute Co., Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of each	Rs. 500	Fully paid up	Rs. 25	nom
Assur Veerjee Mill, Ltd.	which 1602 have been all issued.			12 1-2	
Aurungabad Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.	1,000	1,000		60	
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	971	60	all	3 per ct.	1,000
Bombay Dyeing & Manufg. Co., Ltd.	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay Union Mfg. Co.	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	353
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	90	500	500	div Rs. 30	438
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ltd.	500	1,000	1,000	d	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d Rs. 5.	0
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co., Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	600	500	div Rs. 50	1,935
China Mills Co., Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	div Rs. 30	420
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	div Rs. 25	550
Colaba before S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr. ct.	1
Connaught	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	6,000	700	...	nil	333
Coorla Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	325
Currimbhoy Mills	50	1,000	1,000	div Rs. 60	560
David Mills	1,400	600	600	Nil	200
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd.	400	250	all	div Rs. 25	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	270
Framjee Cowasjee	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	270
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s Matin, 2,432 tons, Captain James Archer sailed yesterday for Bassein, in ballast.

THE s s Flintshire, 2,476 tons, Captain J Dwyer, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk and Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE s s Crescent, 1,471 tons, Captain T A Galley, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Natal, 5th January, via Mauritius, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain C Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 26th January, with a general cargo, one cabin and 9 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEBRUARY 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Tonasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Cruiser
Do Racoon		Grant	Wet Basin		do
Hardinge		Ody	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Assaye		Browne			Transport
Caliba	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Okara	3439	Shildrick			M M & Co
Booldana	2860	McNeilord			M M & Co
Geelong		Hughes			I L Service Steamer
Clyde	2195	Valentini			P and O Co
Maria	534	Kendall			Yacht
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Zamania	2832	Lee			M M & Co
Unity	929	Hansen			Bombay Co
Chusan	4390	Daniel	China		26-2 P & O Co
Okhla	3435	Steven			M M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2324	Wisnom	Liverpool		M M & Co
Nairung	2521	Edge			M M & Co
Flor de Mar	121	Nalcolla			P Virchand
Unita	3451	Herington			M M & Co
Attaka	129	Rankine			W A G & Co
Indopura	1813	Anfoso			R R S N Co
Crescent	1474	Galley			J H C Tarmahomed
Daghestan	2212	F Liddehale			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
A	Gulf of Trinidad	1691	Duncanson	Hamburg	29-2	F M &Co
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Karachi	28-2	F M & Co
C	Naderi	1169	Hansen	Jeddha	18-2	B & P S N Co
F	Islanda	3369	Tice	Rangoon	16-2	M M & Co
H&I	Virawa	2158	McDougall	Zanzibar	16-2	M M & Co
K	secundra	1875	Groom	Akyab	16-2	M M & Co
N	Baku Standard	2275	Tucker	Marseilles		K L & Co
O	W Hall	1912	Hiver	Antwerp	29-2	T M & Co
Q	Goa	1217	Nielson	Zanzibar	20-2	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	583	Ahmed	Bhownager	16-2 Shepd & Co
Bahadur	829	MacAliston	Mangalore	15-2 Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	20-2	W & A G&Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Canepa	Genoa	15-2	C Boggiano
4	Hesiod	1349	Dante	China	17-2	H Delaya
5	Flintshire	2476	Dwyer	Dunkirk	15-2	Bombay Co
6	Thorndale	1854	Lorimer	London	6-2	P & O Co
7	Matin	2432	Archer	Bangoon	15-2	K R & Co
8	Rydal Hall	2139	Jones	Karachi	16-2	K N & Co
9	Eden Hall	2232	Wilkes	Liverpool	18-2	K N & Co
11	Albano	2453	Hendriksbide	Antwerp	19-2	G & Co
12	Persia	4199	Wheeler	Aden	16-2	P & O S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	16-2 M M & Co

MERWANTHER DRY DOCK.

Clan Menzies	1693	Bocket	Madras	16-2 F M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Independent s	Anfoso	Venice, Jan 27
	Naderi s	Hansen	Jeddah, Jan 30
	Crescent s	Galley	Natal, Jan 5

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Flintshire s	Dwyer	Genoa, &c
	R Rubattino s	Canepa	Genoa, &c
	Matin s	Archer	Bassein

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Crescent, for Calcutta and Port Natal.
" Khandalla, for Persian Gulf.
" Naderi, for Jeddah, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 15.

FROM GLASGOW.
Asia s—35 cases whisky Sorabjee Cowasjee; 10 cases printing ink, B sazoa and Co; 150 hogsheads ale Eduljee and Co.; 93 cases whisky D Cowasjee.
Clan Menzies s—24 bales paper J Dickinson and Co; 40 bales paper MacMillan and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Menzies s—50 cases slates M Peer Khanjee.
Asia s—500 boxes bar soap A Shaik Adum and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Persia s—32 cases provision Abdu Gani; 38 bales provision, &c Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 41 cases provision W B Green and Co; 32 cases provision &c B Nuzerally; 71 bales papers J Dickinson and Co; 13 cases musical instuments S Rose and Co.
Caledonia s—15 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co.
Nankin s—13 cases medicine B Solomke and Co.
Arabia s—15 cases gin H Smyth and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Hochheimer s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Phillips and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.
Eden Hall s—30 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM BREMEN
Persia s—60 cases beer Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Asia s—35 bales wool Ruttons y Nanjee; 116 bales wool H K M Jaitha; 54 bales wool Nagjee Nanjee; 200 bales cotton, 200 bales cotton fly and 100 bales cotton waste H K Bole and Sons; 300 bales cotton fly, 25 bales twist waste 175 bales gunny cuttings and 200 cwt peepers Pragjee Heerjee s.s. Co; 1 bale wool H K M Jaitha.
Eden Hall s—3,000 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.
Thorndale s—5938 cwt bonemeal Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Rydal Hall s—3495 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers; 877 cwt gingellyseed A Hasscheck and Co.
Othello s—495 bales cotton Jaddaun and Co; 1009 cwt bones crushed Mogjee Mahomed and Co.
Winnington Hall s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 500 cwt buffalo horns D Hassan; 201 bales Chomo Laul Wright and Co; 2000 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.
Othello s—1003 cwt myrabollams W Kipp; 1000 cwt castor seed E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt bonemeal Moojee Jamall.

FOR HAMBURG.
Albano s—331 bales cotton Halli Brothers.
Gulf of Trinidad s—499 cwt myrabollams Hugo Schwer and Co.

FOR GHENT.
Othello s—400 bales cotton Jehangir Byramjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Asia s—112 bales cotton Halli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bisagno s—22 cwt jardaloo M M Esabhoy; 72 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 1 case bird feathers, Abdool Allarakia and Co; 375 cwt onions, H O Aboa.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDER.

Bombay, 16th February 1901.

The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Wednesday the 20th inst. at 7 a.m. precisely. Dress—Marching order.

By Order
T. W. CUFF, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th February.

1. There will be Class Firing at Cooria to-day. Dress: Plain Clothes. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 3-55 p.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
2. It is notified for information that Match VI (the Governor's Cup) in the Carbine Association meeting will be shot for on Monday 18th February only.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 16th February.

1. The Battalion will parade for a Field-day to-day (Saturday) the 16th instant. A, B, C, D F and G Companies will rendezvous at Mahalaxmi Station, B is & C I Railway at 7-30 p.m. The place of Rendezvous for the remaining Companies will be notified to Officer's Commanding who are requested to make their own arrangements for getting their companies to the Rendezvous. Dress—Field-day order, putties will be worn. Ten rounds of Blank Ammunition will be issued on falling in.
2. Helmets, Buttons, Leather chain straps and Putties will be issued to members of A, B, C and G Companies on application at Head-quarters.
3. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 4492 Vol J W Patterson B Company from 15th February to 31st March 1901.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

GERMAN IDEAL RAILWAY.

150 MILES AN HOUR BY ELECTRIC EXPRESS

A MOST interesting message comes from the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News," according to which the Emperor William is keenly alive to the importance of improved internal communication in Germany. His Majesty is consequently "keenly interested in electric railways, and has had submitted to him a lecture by the manager of the Berlin Electrical Works, dealing with the possibility of making all the principal lines electrical."

Herr Rathenau told his Majesty that prominent financiers and others had formed a syndicate to found a company, under the presidency of the Manager of State Railways, to study this problem, a technical committee had been formed, and the result of the conferences of the committees will, it is believed, become apparent during the present year in the working of a "lightning" railway, the military line from Berlin to Zossen having been placed at the disposal of the company by the War Minister, General von Gossler.

"It is hoped (says the correspondent) to attain a speed of from 125 to 160 miles an hour with electric cars, one of which is already being built. The carriages, which look like sleeping cars, have accommodation for fifty persons. If the trial succeeds on the present thirty kilometre track, the time will not be far distant when Hamburg may be reached from Berlin in a little less than an hour, the cars starting at intervals of a quarter or half-an-hour. By increasing the speed for express trains, which here is now on an average fifty kilometres an hour, to 250 kilometres, the electric express consisting only of one large car, the ideal railway of the future will have be n reached.

The Emperor followed with an astonishment which is readily understood the statements of Herr Rathenau, and promised to promote the undertaking by all the means in his power."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe)

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DIVINE SERVICE.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in C. Hymns—Introit A, 314, 556 and 210.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—236 and 20.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Anthem—Incline Thine Ear—Himmel.
The collections are for the Society of St John the Evangelist
Daily Matins at 9-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke).
Hymns—210, 197 and 558.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).
Hymns—228, 305 and 210.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—40, 221 and 205.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher, Rev. W. Seed.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. W. Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. F. R. Atkins.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns—24, 463 and 361. Psalm 65 tune 118.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE,
(Near School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
Hymns—255, 314 and 273.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns—210, 299 and 20.
The Offertories are for Church Expenses.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. Canon Roberts.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
Sunday Services.

8 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The north door of the Church is open every day till sunset for private prayer.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) Preacher. Rev. Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) Preacher, Rev. Fr. Nicholson.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily Service.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
7-30 a.m. Thursday—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 96, v. 1-7.
Hymns—3, 163 1st tune and 183.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5 p.m.—Young Men's, Guild in the Vestry.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm 124 2nd Version tune old 124.
Hymns—160, 218, 189 and 245 1st tune.
Collection for Church expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—264 and 254.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—212, 214, 307 and 27.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Collections for European and Eurasian Poor Fund.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 16.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

879-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Rabeta Shirazee vs Mirzaalli Mahomed Shirazee—Edgelow G and W—For postponment.

Long Causes.

700-00—M H Khan—Aminoodin bin Mahomed Hoosein Shaik Khatau vs Abdool Rehman bin Goolam Mohideen Bhaccam and others—Captain and V—Part heard.
176-00—Banishanker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs. Hurrivallabdas Gurdidas—Little and Co.
377-97—Wadia and G—Raghunai Budhsing vs Juggonath Bhawanishai and another—Hiralal M and M and W and G.
615-99—K B Mehta—Domingo J T S de Souza vs Maria Francis—Daphtary and F.

For further directions and costs in Commissioner's report.

615-97—Mulla and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanji Morarji and another—Inverarity and H.

Long Cause.

319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—Captain D and D and Balkrishna V N Kirtikar.
272-00—Little and C—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhai Burjorjee Sicklai—Inverarity and H.
601-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M
623-00—Craigie L and G—Lallubhai Govindjee and another vs Dharamsey Meghjee—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

281-93—Crawford B and Co—Charles Thomas Glanville vs Datoobhoy Jaitha and others—Payne G S and M Part heard.

COLONIAL OFFICERS IN BRITISH REGIMENTS.

THE gazetting of Colonial to appointments in British regiments has had, it seems, a regrettable sequel, at least in Canada. At the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario—admittedly one of the finest institutions of its kind—letters have been received from former pupils (according to the "Manchester Guardian," cautioning their comrades against entering the British Army unless possessed of ample independent means, and ridiculing the idea that the Imperial military service offers a "career" to a poor man. The "Daily Chronicle" publishes phrases from the letters of the recently installed officers which suggest that they have suffered from exhibitions of [snobbery. One young Canadian writes that the "supercilious tolerance extended to Colonials by their brother officers makes life almost unbearable." In the case of a young Canadian appointed to a cavalry corps it is alleged that the behaviour of his brother officers has been so insulting that he was only prevented by the Canadian authorities from resigning, special inquiry being promised. "When it comes to actual fighting and hard work," writes one recently gazetted Colonial officer, "we are all right, and they are glad to have us. At other times we have not enough 'drawing-room tricks' for the high social standard of the British officer." The matter is one in which Dr. Bordern, Minister of Militia for the Dominion of Canada, who lost his only son some months ago in South Africa, is said to hold strong opinions, and it is probable that it will be brought before the Canadian Parliament.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 19th January 1901, on 1644'39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,06,000	3,70,000	7,000	4,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	65	225	4	294
For previous 2 weeks of half year	1,56,000	5,89,000	13,000	7,58,000
Total for 3 weeks	2,62,000	9,59,000	20,000	12,41,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,11,174	4,51,603	5,754	5,71,531
Per mile of Ry do.	69	274	4	347
Total to corresponding date do.	3,02,23	13,11,236	17,239	16,31,308

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAY—January 25, at Siliguri, Mrs William Hay, Moonee Tea Estates of a daughter.
HENNING—February 9, at Kuthar House, Elysium Hill, Simla, the wife of Mr O F Henning, of a son.

DEATHS.

FORD—February 4, on his estate at Naini near Allahabad, John Ford, aged 60 years.
HAMPTON—February 3, at Allahabad, George Claud Hampton, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, aged 44 years, 8 months, and 4 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

SCIENCE AND TRADE.

SIR HENRY ROSCOE, in the "Monthly Review," vigorously protests against the neglect of England to equip herself for the trade campaign which is now raging among the nations. We have, he considers, passed out of the stage when England stood pre-eminent at the head of the industrial world, and we are rapidly passing through the neutral zone where markets that were undoubtedly our own are now as often as not supplied from foreign sources. Unless wise counsels prevail, our own borders will be overrun by foreign competition. It is not alone in new trades that this evolution is to be observed. The great staple industries, in which England was easily first, are feeling the encroachments of the skilled outsider. America is with her usual dash and youthful activity forging ahead in steel and tool making, in every branch of engineering and even in leather-dressing. Science and Art, and high training in both for workmen of every grade, have been utilised in the struggle in the last five years in the United States and we hear on every side of successful competition by American firms for big engineering contracts that formerly went as a matter of course to British houses. Germany is as serious and successful in her industry. She builds as fine steamers and warships as ours, her guns are quite as good and in as great, if not greater, demand. In electrical engineering we are told, she is ahead of us. As for the manufacture of chemicals, and the consequent facility in chemical processes, as well as in the making of accurate scientific instruments there can be no doubt of the superiority of our Teuton cousins. Why should Britain allow French and German and Swiss silks, ribbons and laces to oust the produce of her own looms? In the East, little Japan is placing her goods where Manchester formerly had no competition. We are referred in support of these statements to the Board of Trade returns and to the Consular reports, and to the complaints of the different Chambers of Commerce. Doubtless there is another side to the question. The commerce of England is still enormous, her ships carry much of the produce of other rival countries, her people are prosperous, her dominion is extending. But Sir Henry Roscoe insists on the fact that England has hitherto followed the rule of thumb and not the rule of science, and warns us of the danger of believing that because that rule was successful in the days when other countries had no foreign trade worth mentioning, it will continue to bring wealth to Great Britain when scientific methods are rigorously pursued by her new rivals. England has gone on gaily "muddling through somehow," self-reliant, industrious and plucky, but a new age requires new ways.

The nations who are now competitors with England had the advantage of starting their trade on a scientific basis. There were few, if any, old traditions to break through. Science in fact showed them the way to the best methods before the people were accustomed to any other teacher. There was a clear stage on which to erect the industrial fabric and no very heavy vested interests to consider. People and rulers were alike convinced of the benefits to be derived from scientifically exploiting the resources of their country and the result was a well-thought out scheme, and a harmonious working of it to the advantage of everyone. England has waked up to the necessity for elementary technical education, and is not now in that direction behind other countries. Every workman has an opportunity of learning his trade "to an extent undreamed of twenty years ago, and to a degree which compares favourably with those placed before any of his foreign fellows." Sir Henry, with a desire for thoroughness which does him credit, requires the Government to go further, and to provide the machinery which can produce the highly trained expert who will direct the skilled workman. That is the only way to prevent the decadence of an industry as a whole. The danger, in his view, lies in the son being limited to the same training that was sufficient for his father, he goes on in the same groove, unless specially gifted with light and the power of leading. It is a system that answered well as long as there were no competitors treading on their heels, when fortune flowed in as a matter of course, for it found no other groove. But now the foreigner appears and diverts the stream, not alone in neutral, but in British and British Colonial markets. In the olden days, it is true, the men who made their mark in revolutionising industries were men who had risen by the sheer force of their own character and talents. They were not technically educated from outside. They learned and applied their own experience, they were not University men, in many cases they had not any education at all in the school acceptation of the term. As Sir Henry says, "their school has been the workshop, their university the world." But they had simple problems and only machinery to deal with. Now the production of the most every day requirements of civilisation is more complex. Electricity and organic chemistry have changed everything and the rule of thumb does not control their complicated problems. The successful director of industries ruled by such accurate tyrants must know their immutable laws. They must be adepts in the complicated formulæ by which the seemingly simple results are obtained. Systematic training is what is wanted in the industrial army, just as we have found that our military system was antiquated and required adaptation to modern warfare.

There are men, and Sir Henry Roscoe is one, who insist on the necessity for this higher drill in new universities such as Victoria and Birmingham, with allied colleges and high schools of science and research, where pupils are taught all that is known of the sciences that bear on national industries and where they may experiment to their heart's content in new fields. This is a considerable step, but the writer urges that a further one is necessary; the State should establish and equip one thoroughly organised High School of Science, such as little Switzerland supports at Zurich or Germany at Charlottenburg. Economists of the old school may cry out that it is wrong of the nation to pay for the education of those who can pay for it themselves. The answer to that seems to be that the State gives large grants to the Scottish Universities, smaller ones to English and Welsh University Colleges, to Colleges of Science in London and Dublin. Why not then establish and maintain a Scientific University, the benefits of which would be felt in all the industrial centres of the Empire. But this appeal comes at a time when the University of London is being constructed, when Cooper's Hill College is undergoing a sort of earthquake which threatens its very foundation, and the War Office, which may be called the Director-General of the efficiency or inefficiency of the military machine, is about to be overhauled from "parapet to basement." The nation has much to think of. The cost of even the last skirmishes, marches and counter-marches of the South African campaign will try the capacity of the tax-payer, and the tax-payer after all is the nation. It will be difficult to convince so conservative a people as the British of the necessity for doing more than the technical institutions now do for keeping their industries in the front rank of the world of trade. It is true that other nations are progressing rapidly, but can we for a moment suppose that they can afford, any more than ourselves, to remain far behind? Self-preservation is undoubtedly an instinct with them, as it is preeminently a well-understood quality, and hitherto a very effective one in British bosoms. Pessimists see only the danger that threatens from outside, they will not believe in the silent force that is ready to resist. Why should England expect or hope to keep the lion's share of the trade of the world? Her own share will be sufficient—there is little fear she will ever lose that. Sir Henry Roscoe remarks that we are spending a hundred millions almost cheerfully to save the Empire in South Africa, besides willingly sacrificing thousands of brave men, and he argues that the battle for the trade we are in danger of losing is worth fighting, especially when we remember that the enemy in this instance is to be combated "not by shooting him down, but by proving to him in peaceful contest that the Englishman is the better man."

THE NEW FRONTIER PROVINCE.

IT is understood that the papers on the subject of the new Frontier Province will be published at an early date and we trust such may be the case. Several problems arising from the legal and financial aspects of the change require consideration, and there is the most important one as to the selection of an Agent and Chief Commissioner to be decided before the establishment of the new Province is an accomplished fact. We do not anticipate any undue delay in the matter, for having set himself to perform the task Lord Curzon will not allow grass to grow under his feet. That the establishment of the new Province is the best way of administering the North-West Frontier admits of little difference of opinion. But it is essential, in removing "the complex mechanism and stereotyped procedure of a local government of the first class," that as Chief Commissioner shall be appointed an official of the utmost ability and tact, and one possessing the widest possible acquaintance with the frontier tribes. Such officers are available, and although the claims of Colonel Yate have been discussed with much freedom, there are others whose special fitness for the post will require consideration. Sir Frederick Cunningham, Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, is in the running. The names of Colonel Deane and Messrs. Merk and Anderson are also mentioned in connection with the post, whilst the chances of Mr. Hugh Barnes, who has taken over the Secretaryship of the Foreign Office, returning to assume the office are also freely discussed. Whosoever is chosen will for years have a task of enormous dimensions, for, in order efficiently to deal with the new Province, it will be necessary to reorganise the whole administration, gradually replacing the present officials by men who shall have been specially trained for the posts they will be required to occupy, for on more than one occasion it has been impressed upon Government that tribal management, like settlement work, requires special training, special aptitude, tried experience and knowledge of the tribes—qualifications which are not to be acquired except by the adoption of a frontier career, which hitherto few have been disposed to follow owing to the comparative neglect by the Government of India of officers in that department of the service. The experience of Baluchistan will serve to guide the Government of India in dealing with the new Province, and the detaching of a certain portion of the Punjab will probably simplify the financial problems which still remain for solution. The outlook is not at all alarming, for, as Mr. Thorburn chronicles in his book, the policy of frontier activity which followed the last Afghan War resulted in a large annual increase of expenditure, the consequent strengthening of the Trans-Indus military position and the dawning of a conviction on the minds of the tribesmen generally, and Government beneficiaries in particular, that their interests are identical with those of India. Lord Curzon has studied the schemes of his predecessors to such good purpose that we may be sure he has also digested the suggestion of Mr. Richard Bruce with regard to frontier service. So poor have been the prospects of frontier officers that men possessing the essential seniority, knowledge and experience in tribal matters prefer posts of more ease and less responsibility, so that junior officers, who cannot possibly be expected to conduct complicated and delicate negotiations efficiently, have had to

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Parliament was opened to-day by His Majesty the King in person.

Their Majesties the King and Queen drove to the House of Parliament in state, the King wearing the uniform of a Field Marshal and Her Majesty the Queen in her Royal robes with the diadem.

The King, who read his speech from the Throne, began with a touching reference to the late Queen who set an example to the world of what a Monarch should be. His Majesty said his earnest desire would be to walk in her footsteps and that the friendly relations that existed between his Mother and the Powers would continue. His Majesty continued :—

The war in South Africa had not entirely terminated, but the capitals of the enemy and his principal lines of communication are in my possession. Measures will be taken, which I trust will enable my troops to deal effectually with the forces still resisting.

The early submission of the general combatants is much to be desired in their own interests, for until then it will be impossible to establish liberal institutions.

The capture of Peking and release of the besieged Legations to which my Indian troops largely contributed has been followed by the Chinese submission to the demands of the Powers and negotiations are now proceeding regarding the manner of the Chinese compliance therewith.

His Majesty then said the separation from his son would be deeply painful, but he desired to carry out Her late Majesty's wishes regarding the Duke and Duchess of York's visit to Australia and to testify his own interest in his subjects over the sea. The visit will be extended to New Zealand and Canada.

The suffering and mortality in India has been greatly alleviated by a seasonable rainfall, but His Majesty regrets that serious distress continues in parts of the Bombay Presidency which his officers are using every effort to mitigate.

The Naval and Military requirements and especially for the war in South Africa have involved an increase in the estimates.

His Majesty then asks for a renewed provision for the Civil List and says that proposals will be submitted to increase the efficiency of the military forces.

Mr. Balfour, in the Commons, said the conduct of the British troops in China had been exemplary and that all the arrangements there reflect the highest credit on the Indian authorities and the officers concerned.

The Lords have voted their address in reply to the king's speech.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAPE INVASION.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Boers have attacked Philipstown, but have been repulsed.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener states that De Wet was commanding the attack on Philipstown, which was repulsed.

General French is driving the enemy on Piet Retief and prevented them breaking back.

The cavalry charged effectively and captured a large number of waggons and cattle.

DUKE OF YORK AGAIN ILL.

The Duke of York was absent from the opening of Parliament yesterday owing to a severe chill.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

Signor Zanardelli has formed a new Italian Cabinet.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

A telegram to the *Standard* from Tientsin says the situation is again complicated, and it is believed that China is actively preparing to renew hostilities in the spring.

VETERINARY OFFICERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

The sending of thirty passed students of Lahore Veterinary College to South Africa has been sanctioned.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Military Department.—Lieuts. Majoribanks, 5th Bombay Infantry, and Pritchard, 23rd Madras Infantry, are admitted to Staff Corps.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Captain Fairclough resigns his commission.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captains Sharp and Leask become Honorary Majors; Lieutenants Parrott and Wilkinson, Captains; and Mr. Stephenson, 2nd-Lieutenant.

Indian Staff Corps:—The following Majors are promoted to Lieutenant-Colonels :] 11th February.—W. T. Fairbrother, J. G. Ramsay, A. P. Williamson, H. M. Minchin, E. J. Presgrave, F. A. Blyth, J. W. Parker, C. F. Fagan, W. St. J. Richardson, and F. R. Drummond.

Marine Department.—Commander Falle has been granted four months' extension of leave on sick certificate at home.

ARREARS AND THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Orders have been issued for three Judges, instead of two, to sit upon the original side of the High Court here, to deal with arrears of contested cases at present taking an average of two years for disposal.

DR. LINGARD AND RINDERPEST.

Dr. Lingard reports some very successful results alike in Bareilly, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Dehra and Madras in protecting cattle from rinderpest by serum inoculation. Zamindars are invited to give notice of outbreaks, so that their cattle may be saved from the disease.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Dunlop, 18th Bombay Infantry, becomes Assistant Recruiting Staff Officer, Bombay Command. Captain Ryson, 2nd Royal Scots, becomes Station Staff Officer, Poona, vice Meynell, vacated. Captain Markham, Shropshere Light Infantry, Poona, has been granted one year's leave home.

Surgeon-General Harvey, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, will take eight months, leave this spring, if his services can be spared.

Sir Bindon Blood leaves Meerut on Sunday next for South Africa, having been appointed to a Command in the Field. He takes Captain Fraser with him as A.-D.-C.

As regards the two new regiments of Native Infantry about to be raised, one will be a battalion of Garhwalis, the other will be a Pioneer Regiment in the Bengal Command, recruited from Jats.

It is probable that leave will be re-opened to the Indian Medical Service to the extent that officers can be made available to replace absentees, the number of the latter being somewhat dependent upon the return of medical officers with the China Force.

The new shooting pass rules will be relaxed in favour of non-commissioned officers of Sappers and Miners and also in favour of warrant and non-commissioned officers on the permanent staff of hill depots in view of their isolated positions.

The following are the changes necessitated in the methods of movements of field batteries consequent on the changes in the reliefs :—The 22nd move by route march, complete with guns etc.; 50th by rail, the European personnel only; the 70th, by rail, European personnel only, to Ahmedabad, and there take over guns, &c., of the 34th and march to Kirkee: the 27th by rail, European personnel only, to Nowgong and there take over the guns, &c., of the 80th and march to Dinapore; the 45th and 48th by rail, European personnel only, the 81st by rail, complete with guns, &c., to Umballa, thence by route march to Bareilly, the 34th by rail. European personnel only; the 46th by route march to Fyzabad and leave guns, &c. for the 15th, rail thence to Ferozepore; the 54th and 32nd by route march complete with guns, &c.; the 45th by rail, European personnel only, to Bareilly, and take over guns, &c., of the 70th, rail with the same to Hoshungabad and march thence to Ahmednagar; the 16th and 41st by rail, European personnel only, the 30th by route march to Meerut, and leave guns, &c. for the 24th rail thence to Peshawar; the 11th by route march complete with guns, &c., the 80th by rail, European personnel only. The remaining batteries move in the manner previously ordered.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 15.

Station Staff.—Lieutenant Cardwell, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry is appointed to officiate as Station Staff Officer, 2nd Class, Deesa, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 2nd February, vice Lieutenant Stracy, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, proceeded to join his regiment, no passed officer qualified for the appointment being available.

13th Bombay Infantry—2nd Lieutenant Musoon, Unattached List, to be officiating Double Company Officer, from the 2nd February.

The undermentioned officers have passed the tests for the retention in the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieutenant Mellis, 13th Bombay Infantry attached 29th Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenant Stockley, Mewar Bhil Corps.

2nd Lieutenant Broadfent, No 2 Company Southern Division Royal Garrison Artillery has been posted to No 1 Mountain Battery Royal Garrison Artillery vice Lieutenant Alexander, promoted.

With reference to Bombay Command Orders No. 60, dated the 25th January, 1901, Lieutenant E. L. Roddy, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, on proceeding to join the West African Frontier Force will travel at the expense of the Imperial Revenues.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs :—Captain Thacker, Staff Corps, A. C. G, 4th class for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificates:—Lieutenant Twigg, I. M. S., for one year.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Conductor Bray, Ordance Department for 6 months.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—Staff Corps, Lieutenant Colonel Lambert, D. A. A. G., Bombay Command from 9th March to 6th June, privilege leave to England R. F. A.—Captain Packard, 1st Battery for 6 months on Private affairs, out of India. Royal Scots Fusiliers—Brevet Major Bowes D. A. G., Nagpore District, 8 months on private affairs out of India. Oxford L. I. 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant Frith, 12 months or private affairs out of India. Indian Medical Service—Major Sarkies from 24th September to 20th October on medical certificate to Kasauli. 20th Hussars—Lieutenant Bott from 3rd January to 13th July on medical certificate granted by the War Office in extension. 14th Bombay Infantry, W. M. Sargent 3 days on private affairs granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, 29th Bombay Infantry.—Major Yate, from 4th to 28th February on private affairs in extension.

THE DEATH OF A WEALTHY POONA LADY.

The funeral of Miss Ashdin, a wealthy lady of Poona, took place this evening. The deceased was the daughter of a late judge of the Calcutta High Court, and after having spent several years in Europe recently settled down in Poona. She contributed liberally to Christian Missions and was much respected by the Native Christian community of this station. The funeral left for St. Mathew's Church and was very well attended. It may be mentioned that the late Miss Ashdin had added the present aisles of this church at her own cost.

DEATH OF DIWAN MEHERJIBHAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEB. 15.

The sad news of the sudden death of the late Diwan Meherjibhai was received here this morning with general regret. His Highness the Maharaja on hearing of it ordered all the schools and offices to be closed.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, FEB. 14.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Peninsular left here this morning and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., on Sunday next.

COLOMBO, FEB. 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Maria Valerie, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the morning of the 15th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 19th instant.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 15th instant, where she is expected to arrive on the 20th instant afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar 4 6-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cents. Consols	97 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-8
Bar Silver	27 15-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results; Total Bullion £33,600,000. Increase £100,000; Public Deposits £9,000,000. Increase 700,000 Other Deposits £37,300,000. Decrease £1,400,000; Other Securities £28,700,000. Decrease £300,000; Notes and Gold £22,700,000. Increase £1,200,000. The Banks Reserve is 49 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE LATE DEWAN OF KOLHAPUR.

THE death is announced to have taken place at Tarapur, on Thursday last, of Mr. Meherjibhoy Cuverjee Tarapurwalla, C.I.E., late Dewan of Kolhapur. The deceased, who was born at Tarapur in May 1848, was a son of the late Dewan of the Joobar State in the Thana District, and had received a liberal education under his father. Deceased having passed the District Pleaders' examination, followed it up by passing the Subordidate Judges' and High Court Pleaders' examination in 1874. He was appointed a Subordinate Judge at Tallegaum in 1875, and rendered very useful service during the great famine of 1877-78 in the District in which he served. For a short time he held charge of the Subordinate Judge's court at Vita in the Satara District. He subsequently entered the service of the Kolhapur State as Chief Judge in February 1882; but was soon afterwards appointed Judicial Member of the Regency Council. Mr. Meherjibhoy was in 1884 appointed acting Dewan at Kolhapur, in which post he was subsequently confirmed. In recognition of his varied and valuable services in many fields of activity, he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire in May 1888.

"THE HUNCHBACK" AT THE NOVELTY.

At the Novelty Theatre last evening a well filled house witnessed a performance of the English comedy, "The Hunchback," in five Acts. The piece was of a very interesting character, and afforded fine scope for the abilities of Miss Janet Waldorf and Mr Norval MacGregor, who took the leading parts. The latter's "Master Walter" was very finely delineated, while Miss Waldorf as "Julia" added to her reputation by the charming manner in which she pourtrayed that difficult character. Miss Bessie Freeman played Helen with much vivacity, and Mr. W. W. Bond impersonated the bashful student with success. Mr. I. Hanray's Clifford is deserving of mention, and the other characters were taken by Messrs. Durrant, E. Sexton, and J. Devon, and Miss E. M. Hallett.

The staging was again one of the features of the performance, and it speaks highly for Mrs. A. Dow-Currier's ability that there were no long waits between the acts as is usually the case in Bombay. A special word of praise is due to the orchestra which discoursed a series of lively airs.

REPLYING to a correspondent who wrote to Windsor Castle and asked for the origin of the Queen's charitable practice of giving a bounty to women who had given birth to triplets, the Queen's Private Secretary courteously explained that the first gift to a woman who had three children at a birth was prompted solely by Her Majesty's sympathetic feeling towards her. The Queen, on hearing of the case, sent a sovereign for each of the newly-arrived little Britons, as an assistance to the mother in her embarrassment of family treasures. This had happened quite early in the reign, and had cost the Queen's private purse about £300 a year ever since.

A REUTER'S telegram from Berlin says that the usually Anglophobe "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" draws attention to the late Queen's sympathies for Germany, and quotes Baron von Bunsen, who says that if, in 1845, Court etiquette thrust the Prince Consort somewhat into the background at the banquet, the toast of King Frederick William IV., first to the Queen and then to "her most august spouse," deeply affected Queen Victoria, who "at the first toast bowed and at the second bowed very low. Her eyes sparkled with tears, and as the King sat down she bent over him and kissed him on the cheek. Then she sat down beaming with joy."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

MOURNING.

LADY HOBHOUSE ON LADY LAWYERS.

WOMEN AFRAID TO TRAVEL.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 25.

It only needed a most casual observation even in the early hours of yesterday to see how absolutely universal will be the adoption of mourning for our late Queen. One haberdasher alone sold over 1,000 black neckties on Tuesday evening after the sad announcement had been made, and not only were the windows draped with black and dressed with mourning goods, but the shops were crowded with sad, but busy, buyers from the time of opening, while the country orders were pouring in with every delivery.—"You have no idea what it is—we have never had a rush like this before. We are taking in more work to do this week than, as a rule, we should undertake in three months," said one official. And in all the other West End houses the story was the same. "Will it be possible to cope with the demand at all?" asked a representative. "I think so in the main, for simply it has to be done. But the widening of general thought and feeling concerning mourning which has led to the inclusion of various greys and mauves and violets, not to mention the universally adopted white, of course makes it much easier, because there is a much larger ready-to-hand supply, seeing we can fall back on all of these.

There is considerable interest attached to the selection by different nations of the various colours that represent to them "the time of sorrow," and no less interest gathers round the gradual inclusion of other colours beside black into the garments of mourning in our own land since the era of wider thought and broader principles and faiths has relaxed the rigid rules of etiquette in this matter. In "Davey's History of Mourning" are gathered up many of these traditions commemorating them, and he heads his list with :—Black—signifying "loss of light and joy," was the colour selected in ancient Greece, in the Roman Empire, and is now the prevailing colour in Europe. Then came the first modification, of "black with a white stripe"—the white, which was the mourning of the South Sea Islanders, being borrowed from them to signify "faith in the Resurrection, blending with the sense of loss." From the "black with white stripes," of course it was a very easy step to include the "grey," which is merely a combination, instead of an alternation, of black and white. White as the emblem of "white handed hope" is essentially children's mourning, but is more and more used in greater or less combination with black in England. It is the mourning of China, was the mourning of Sparta, and of Spain until 1498.

Purple and violet were the mourning colours for the Cardinals and Kings of France, based on the words "Kings and Priests unto God," and have gradually been incorporated into the schedule of admissible colours they are also the colours of mourning in Turkey. Scarlet was also the mourning worn by the French Kings, and several efforts have been made to instal it as one of the shades of half-mourning in England, but without any measure of success. Yellow, suggesting "the sere and yellow leaf," is the mourning of Egypt and Burma and of the widows' caps in Brittany. Sky-blue, the colour of the heavens, signifying "assured hope that the deceased has gone to heaven," is the mourning colour of Syria, Cappadocia and Armenia. Greyish-brown, or earth colour, signifying "earth to earth," is the colour in Ethiopia and Abyssinia. Pale, brown, the colour of "withered leaves," is the mourning of Persia.

Following out the notice of the new Japanese University which appeared in this column on January 14, one of its women readers supplements its information concerning the feminine Japanese character with the following:—"The Japanese—the English of the time, as they have been called—have made such marvellous progress of late years that it comes as no surprise to us to hear of their new Women's University, or of the magnificent contribution of £24,000 offered by three of Tokyo's enterprising citizens towards its equipment. "but the Japanese woman is above and before all things an excellent housekeeper; her books are balanced to a fraction; the comfort of her husband and family come before aught else and any rebukes on the subject that the head of the house may administer are received in respectful silence. "But the younger members of these are by no means wanting in the ambitions of their western sisters, and many young damsels of good family have of late years applied for admission to student courses at any university which would admit them."

It is not only in the matter of civil-engineering as a pursuit for women that Japan is ahead of ourselves, but also in many other matters concerning the ultimate well-being of a nation. There they have in active operation an Act compelling the registration of mildwives, under the severest penalties; and an English nurse who went out there recently, a Miss MacCormac, was compelled to present herself for examination before being allowed to practise. The one European out of ninety-five candidates, to the credit of her country and training be it recorded, passed at the head of the list of the eighteen successful candidates.

Little incidents keep rising up emphasising how how absolutely universal was the love for the late Queen and the anxiety for news of her during those last few days of vigil. A lady tells that last Sunday afternoon, while waiting for the next bulletin to be posted, she noticed two little bare-footed children, boy and a girl, with an arm round each other's neck, come across from Prince's street to read the bulletin. It took a little while for them to get near enough, but they never relaxed their hold of each other, and they never relaxed their purpose. They pushed and they waited and they took their turn till they were directly in front of the board, and many turned to smile at the quaint little pair reading every word of it through with concerned and dirty upturned faces. Then they trotted away again as they had come—nobody knew where they came from and nobody knew where they went to, but the dearly loved each other and they dearly love the Queen. Not many minutes after three Eton-coated schoolboys came up together, equally determined to read for themselves, and then they too turned quietly away.

The following is said to be the true story of the first use of the title "Empress of India." In the debate on the third reading of the Royal Titles Bill, in March 1876, Mr. Disraeli quoted a letter from a correspondent—"a young lady who is only twelve years of age—so there is nothing compromising to her conduct or my own. Her father was in the House of Commons a few days ago, listening to our debates, and the young lady asked her father what the debate was about, and he told her the House of Commons was discussing the question whether the Queen of England should be called Empress of India. 'What silly men they must be' said she, 'I have known that for three years.' 'And how do you know it?' she was asked. Whereupon the young lady produced a geography book, and pointed to a passage stating that "British India is under the dominion of Great Britain, Her Majesty the Queen bears there the title of Empress of India." The geography, was as a matter of fact, a well-known work, and, as Disraeli observed, was "not to be despised, for it is in its eighty-ninth edition." Disraeli also quoted a letter from a Nonconformist minister pointing out that, while the Royal Titles Bill was so keenly discussed by statesmen, the question at issue had been settled many years ago by what a large part of the English-speaking people received with unhesitating confidence as a competent authority—"Whitaker's Almanack," where Her Majesty was thus described :—"Alexandrina Victoria Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the dependencies thereof, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith." The title of Empress of India," the writer added, "seems to have been accepted by the common sense of the nation as a simple statement of fact."

Lady Hobhouse writes on the subject of lady lawyers in one of the dailies this week and tells us something of your country which many of us did not know. She says :—In India no woman may see the face of her male adviser, and has great difficulty in communicating with him in any save a most indirect way. Her evidence in Court is attended with much ceremony and trouble as she must not be seen there, and when injustices or illegalities are committed in the zenana or harem it is almost impossible for any male to investigate them. Our great Queen's kind heart and wise mind seconded by able English women was successful in putting female medical help within reach of a large number of secluded Indian women. Is it too much to hope that they may be assisted to legal, as well as to physical help? There is no lack of goodwill nor, may I add, of brains on the part of the sex for the work. The Oxford Law Schools have been opened, and one Indian lady has passed through them, taken the degree of B.C.L., and returned to India; but her sex is a bar to her employment save in a casual and private way, in which manner, however, she has succeeded in helping some of those Zenana women who could not be reached by male agency. One cannot, therefore, avoid thinking that, if the Indian Law Courts were to follow the example of those in Paris, the whole community would benefit by using the best available brains. As it is now, every man who eats sufficient dinners, pays sufficient fees, and passes an easy Bar examination may practise in every Indian Court, while the woman who has gone through far severer ordeals and attained far higher honours, cannot do so. Surely, where a woman is fitted, both in sex and in brains for this particular work, a way should be made open for her and others who seek to be useful to themselves and to their Indian sisters, in the legal line.

The recent railway carriage tragedy has produced something like a panic among women-travellers. An official at one of the London termini declares that in all his forty-four years of service to the company he had never seen anything like it! "They gather in parties on the platform, arranging to travel together," said he, "and then simply huddle together any number in one carriage, in the hope of keeping any intruding man out, and also in a dreadful fright that one or other of them will be left alone after the others get out at intermediate stations." "And what does the company do to meet the feeling?" "Well, we have put on a great many more carriages for 'ladies only,' and every guard carries tickets so that he can label any like that that he thinks necessary. But, of course, there is, no doubt that it has struck the death-blow to these compartment-carriages! The company quite realise it, and have known for a long while that in the end they would have to abolish them, and run only corridor trains. It ought to have been done long ago. "For one thing, the system of cord communications is known to be nothing but a farce, a monstrous absurdity! The man that molests a woman is hardly likely to sit still and let her ring up the guard—it isn't sense to imagine it. At the same time the generality of women don't like the 'Ladies only' 'carriages.'"

Black silk, black satin, and black velvet are in large demand as dress materials. The silk is always close, and is usually trimmed with many stitchings both on bodice and on skirt. On the waistband of one of these blouses were counted no less than fifteen rows of stitching, the band itself being well under two inches wide. Sometimes the skirt has frills at the edge, sometimes pipings, or merely the rows of stitching. Black satin dresses are treated much in the same style. A handsome one for outdoor wear has bands of pink down either side of the front, enclosing a wider band of very open patterned cut out cloth, with white cloth showing through. The satin coat is trimmed in the same way, and has a triple bolero of the cut out cloth and fur. At the waist the coat is close fitting, and has basques of the same order as those of the eighteenth-century riding dress. The wide cuffs are of the same period, and are in the cut out cloth, fur, etc. Another black satin coat is much strapped with black and white cloth, and has a double piping all round the outlines. Black velvet lends itself to all kinds of decorative treatment. It is in great favour for evening bodices to be worn with almost any skirt whether the latter be of satin silk, chiffon, muslin, or net. A pretty way to trim such a bodice is with a deep-pointed collar of cream-coloured lace, the ends drooping below the waist at either side of the front, which is filled in with lace over white chiffon, and crossed by bands of black velvet, held at each end with fancy buttons. Little theatre bodices in dark blue or wine-coloured velvets are trimmed in several different ways, and always look equal to the occasion. On one of these in dull deep red, like the tint of an over-ripe tomato, a Lolero is formed of black lace and transparent Persian embroideries run together in alternate stripes, and finished all round with a band of prawpink velvet, edged with gold beads. This brilliant little garment would not suit a blonde, but there are shades of sea-blue which would be most becoming to fair complexions. For instance, a lace jacket for evening wear has a yoke and long stole ends of bright blue velvet thickly sewn with silver sequins mixed with a little bright steel. The jacket itself is lined with white satin, almost always the best back ground for good lace.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

YET another automobile club has been started, this time in Birmingham. The new association is receiving the support of the automobilists in and around the larger Midland towns. Glasgow, it is stated, will follow suit and here the club will have an early opportunity of doing work, for it is quite on the cards that the Automobile Club's great trial to be held in the early part of this year, the Tourist Trophy will be held in Scotland will embrace Glasgow, the reason for this being of course in connection with the Exhibition, and it is here that the Glasgow Club will have the opportunity of welcoming the large number of motorists who are sure to take part in the trial. A club is also spoken of for Dublin. Altogether social automobilism may be safely said to be on the increase.

A very amusing defence was given by a lady whose son was charged at Chesterfield with riding a bicycle on the footpath. The lady stated that the machine was a very old one—her son had given 3s. for it—and in trying to turn in the road he had run on the path. Probably the judge was of the opinion that the turning movement took a particularly long time to complete and that the path was requisitioned to a reasonable extent; anyhow, he imposed a fine of 1s. and costs. One would not have been sorry to have seen the gallant little cyclist with his 3s. bicycle get off "scot free." The idea alone of a lad riding a cycle of such poor calibre as to cost only 3s. shows the love of wheeling which must beat strong in some of the "coming race."

One drawback which may not appear great to the experienced motorist, but which is nevertheless a stern reality to the novice is the propensity on the part of the vehicle to, what is known as "side-slip." Recently a large car was descending a steep and greasy hill in Kent when it was seen to quickly become more or less out of control. It started by nearly colliding with a pony trap, and then swivelled over and mounted the footpath. Happily the car was not proceeding at a great or pace, a bad accident would have doubtless have occurred. When a heavy car like this slips, it is pretty certain that the circumstances must be extremely bad. Light motor cars slip more readily than heavy ones, and when the roads are at all greasy require careful handling.

A very good bye-law, and one which it is satisfactory to note is in force in many districts, is that which prohibits the throwing of glass on the roads. Recently a case occurred near London in which the transgressor was properly dealt with at the hands of the magistrate; and now up north, or to be correct, at Blyth, a man who was seen by a policeman to break a bottle and throw the pieces on the roadway has been hauled before the magistrate and suitably fined. In this case the conviction was the first under the new by-law. Broken glass upon the highway is a menace to the safety of every one passing along the road, be they cyclists, pedestrians, or drivers of vehicles, and it only requires a few convictions to be widely published to have the necessary salutary effect.

With the decline of the coaching days the innkeepers dotted throughout the country who rested upon the support of the traveller for their livelihood experienced a serious reverse and once flourishing houses drifted to the level of ordinary village pubs with their meagre attendance of country yokels. The proprietors scarcely realising a living from the reduced connections naturally rejoiced when cycling began to become popular and some of the more enthusiastic wheelmen ventured far afield and gave their support to such establishments. Cycling grew with rapid strides and money poured into the innkeepers coffers. They welcomed cyclists because money was wanted but the money obtained coolness came over many of the jolly bonifaces. Cyclists were looked upon as intruders. Their comforts were disregarded and they were given to understand that their custom was not required. Thus were cyclists treated after having brought back to many country hostelries the trade that they were lacking.

A frequent cause of complaint amongst cyclists towards the innkeepers of those country inns, is their continuation to supply beverages such as tea or coffee. Wheelmen are fully aware that it entails a certain amount of trouble to prepare, but on the other hand they are not always disposed to partake of the many concoctions they are offered from in the way of mineral waters, beers and spirits. On several occasions innkeepers have deliberately refused to supply tea; but in doing this they lay themselves open to have their licenses endorsed, and even refused at the licensing sessions. At the present moment the National Cyclists' Union has a case against a publican in the Western district of London for refusing to serve tea to a certain party of wheelmen. They will oppose the renewal of his license at the forthcoming licensing sessions.

Photography has been extensively taken up by cyclists who are desirous of obtaining some souvenir of the various picturesque little spots they come across during their journeys a-wheel, and considering the many opportunities they have of making a selection of this or that view it is not surprising that such is the case. Really serviceable cameras have been so reduced in size that the complete outfit takes up but little room, and is easily secured to the frame of the bicycle. An evidence which the advance of photography is making amongst cyclists is the number of touring articles published nowadays, with interesting snapshots of views seen along the routes, which are intermingled with the reading matter. It is a pastime that lends itself to a large range of individual intelligence, for although skill figures in the production of good photos, observation and art in the selection of the views plays no small part.

Free wheel cycles are scarcely suitable for winter riding, on account of the wheelman's likelihood of catching cold by coasting down a hill after having travelled for a few hard miles and becoming overheated. They are very well in the summer months but when cycling in frosty whether one requires all the work possible in order to keep up a healthy and warm circulation. Free-wheeling down a long hill against a north-easter is not calculated to raise a glow in one's system. The keen wind blows through the clothes, and the feet experience a feeling of numbness which makes the wheelman long for fixed pedals and the continuous work associated with them. Rideable roads are usually associated with keen east winds for hard biting frosts so it is necessary for the wheelman who cycle only when the roads are fairly dry to keep up warmth by working his machine continually.

The Dunlop road racing tyre with exposed sides has come in for a good deal of commendatory criticism of late. That it is reliable and speedy there is no doubt, and provided it be properly treated it can be thoroughly recommended. The editor of the "C.T.C. Gazette" says that "It is for all practical purposes approximately perfect."

THE public have heard very little of the railway projects in process of incubation or realisation on the Red Sea littoral, but they may one day have a most important bearing on the political and commercial development of that region. Some time ago the Emperor Menelik granted a concession to two French men, Messrs. Ilg and Chefneux, and a French company was formed, which has already completed a considerable portion of a line from Jibutil towards Abyssinia, to be called the Abyssinia Railway. The extension of the line into the interior is now being actively prosecuted, and Sir Charles Rivas Smith stated at the annual meeting of the New Egyptian Company a fortnight ago that the question of a branch line to connect the British port of Berbera on the Red Sea with this system had been taken into consideration. It would seem, however, in this case that British enterprise is behind where it ought to have been first.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

STEAMER SUNK.

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

ABOUT seven o'clock on Thursday evening a disastrous collision occurred in the Bombay harbour between the steamship Daghistan and the s. s. Setos of the German East Africa Line. The s.s. Setos, which is commanded by Capt. A. Koppstæter, was entering the harbour in charge of the Pilot, Mr. Blair, having come from Zanzibar. She was about to take up an anchorage in the Quarantine ground, when the s. s. Daghistan, which was leaving the port, bound for Antwerp, in charge of Pilot Vaughan, and under the command of Captain F. Littlehale, ran into the Setos. The latter vessel was struck amidships and a large breach was made in her side through which the water rushed rapidly. In about ten minutes the engine-room and stoke-hold were full of water and the Setos took a heavy list to port. The Daghistan, whose stem was badly damaged, letting in water in her fore compartments, reversed her engines and went full speed astern.

Signals of distress were sent up by both vessels, the Daghistan firing rockets and the Setos lighting a red flare. Tonies were at once sent off from Ballard Pier and Stone Bunder by the officers of the Customs at those stations, and by this means the passengers were taken off the Setos and landed at Ballard Pier and Apollo Bunder. At about nine o'clock boats were brought alongside the Setos and the greater portion of the passengers' baggage was recovered. Some of the European passengers landed in their shirt sleeves. The Daghistan's boats were early alongside the Setos to give any assistance required, and thirteen natives and two Europeans availed themselves of the offers. The Captain of the Daghistan also called personally to offer his assistance. At about 10 o'clock the Princess and Anchor Hoy in charge of Mr. Owen were taken alongside the Setos to endeavour to pump the water out of her, but although canvas was stretched over the breach made by the Daghistan, and pumping vigorously carried on, under the supervision of Commander Barwick, Port Officer, and Mr. J. R. Deane, the Harbour Master, who were early on the scene, all efforts were of no avail and pumping operations ceased at about one o'clock yesterday morning. At about 3 a.m. it was found that the ropes connecting the Princess to the Setos were stretching which showed that the vessel was sinking. The ropes were therefore let go and a few minutes afterwards the steamer lurched heavily and sank in about six fathoms of water. All that now remains to be seen are her masts. The Captain, Chief Officer, and the Chief Engineer were on board at this time. The Captain and Chief Engineer got into a ship's boat, but the Chief Officer had only sufficient time to jump into the water and was picked up by the Captain and Chief Engineer. The behaviour of the Captain and his officers and native crew was most praiseworthy. According to the testimony of the passengers, they behaved with the greatest coolness and endeavoured to pacify the panicstricken natives passengers, some of whom were attempting to jump overboard. There were on board the Setos 164 native and six European passengers and it is believed that all have been saved Amongst the Native passengers were a few fine looking Sikh soldiers, returning from East Africa. They were not slow in recognising amongst those at the Bunder one of their princes, H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala, to whom they made their obeisance.

The occurrence took place off the Apollo Bunder which was crowded with people, and on the Royal Yacht Club lawn, facing the harbour, there was a large assemblage, whilst Green's Restaurant, near, by was also filled. The night was dark and the rockets and guns of distress, burning of coloured lights caused a sensation ashore. Boats put off, and the excitement rose when his Majesty's ship Highflyer threw a search-light on the spot and exposed the spectacle of two steamers in collision. The cries and shouts of those on board the respective steamers also reached the shore.

The Daghestan after the collision returned up the harbour, her stem on the starboard side is badly damaged and her forepeak full of water. She can now be recognised lying very much down by the head near Tucker's Beacon. The Daghistan will be taken into dock and the cargo will be discharged and the necessary repairs effected. At present all that is to be seen of the s. s. Setos is about eighteen feet of her top masts, about 300 yards north of Middle Ground Island. Great credit is due to Mr. Potts, Inspector of the Bombay Custom House, who rendered great assistance in landing the passengers and baggage. Mr. J. Walsh, Superintendent, Executive Service, on learning of the accident, came down to the Ballard Pier and superintended the arrangements for the reception of the passengers and their baggage. The Police also were early on the scene under Mr. Lee-Smith and Mr. Walton, of the Harbour Police. The Setos is a vessel of 1,245 tons, and was built in 1883 by Messrs. Blohm and Voss of Hamburg for the German East Africa Line. Her length was 276 feet 9 inches, breadth 35 feet 1 inch, 22 feet.

The following are the names of the passengers—Mr. Bennett, Miss Kendal, Miss E. Zuellin, Mr. and Mrs. Berchholtz and 160 deck. The Setos left Zanzibar on the 29th January and called at Mombassa on the 31st January and Goa on the 13th February. She had eight mail bags on board which were safely landed at the Apollo Bunder. During the voyage there were two deaths; one man jumped over board on the 3rd February and the other died on the 14th from malarial fever.

The Daghistan belongs to the Hindustan Steam Shipping Company, Limited, and is chartered by the British India Company. She is 2,212 registered tonnage, and 346 gross tonnage. It is expected that in a fortnight she will be able to proceed to sea again.

The Setos had on board the following cargo. From Zanzibar 30 packages shark fins, 22 pieces ivory, 203 packages cloves, 62 bags cowries, 11 bundles old metal, and 6 cases copal.

From Mombassa 10 bundles old metals.

From Lindi, 207 bags Kolombo From Porta, 24 cases wine. From Ibo, 3 cases shells, 16 pieces and 3 cases ivory. During the low tide yesterday afternoon portions of the deck, boats, and funnel of the Setos were plainly visible from the shore and many sightseers were attracted by the unusual spectacle of a partly submerged ship. There were rumours that several lives had been lost, but up to the time of going to press this information has not been verified.

Inspector Walton of the Harbour Police has submitted the following report to the Commissioner of Police:—"The steam-ship Setos was entering the harbour at 7-10 p.m. on Thursday, from Zanzibar, having stopped her engines preparatory to anchoring off Middle Ground, No. 2. At about 7-15 p. m. the steam-ship Daghistan ran into her, striking midship and causing her to immediately fill with water. Boats of both ships were lowered and the passengers, about 150, were landed at the Ballard Pier. Up to the present it has not been ascertained whether any lives have been lost. The Setos became a total wreck at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The Daghistan has her stern damaged."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's. s.s Persia, Captain W. A. Wheeler, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Aden, and Marseilles with English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR ADEN.

Anderson Mr N R
Anderson Lieut N R
Beveridge Miss M
Butt Mrs H M
Brown Mr J E
Bowden Mr and Mrs J F B
Clark Mr Butler
Collver Mr L L
Colvin Hon K G
Carter Mrs and infant
Davis Mr J L
Day Dr and Mrs F R
Elliot Mr T M
Giles Miss
Giles Miss W
Garratt Miss
Goldpink Mr H
Gleeson Mr C
George Mr D
Gibson Lieut W
Hutton Rev W
Johnson Mr C
Johnson, Mr A A
Lyon Mr E A
Macphail Mrs and infant
Malahide Lord Talbot de
Nicoll Mr J
Nicolas Mr J
Oakes Mr W H
Palmer Mr C E
Potter Mr W
Powell Sergt-Major
Powell Mrs and 2 children
Roberts Mrs A W
Robinson Mr T A
Robinson Mr A F
Robinson Miss A
Robinson Miss G
Strain Mr T B
Talbot Hon James
Tucker Miss J H
Wells Dr

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL.

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL, who is now on a visit to Bombay, is an accomplished American artist who has made a name for himself as an elocutionist

tore, a shilling magazine, devoted to doings in Canada and America, Australasia, India and Ceylon, the East Indies, South Africa, China and Japan—in fact news to and from everywhere that the Englishman is to be found. The introduction utters a note of apology for the entrance of another magazine into the already crowded ranks, but the excuse is that it is intended to devote many of the pages of this periodical to the discussion of matters of interest in the Colonies, treating all questions without any party bias. Much space will be given to the Colonies and British settlements in both hemispheres, and to topics of Military and Naval importance. Signed articles will deal monthly with various departments from the practical more than the theoretical point of view. The editors look for support from all those who are concerned in the stability of the British Empire, a large section of the public. In this first number Mr. Arnold White writes a short article on Efficiency and the Empire. "The People of India—Their Many Merits" is the title given to a contribution by Sir George Birdwood taken from Representatives Men of India. The first part of a historical survey of British South Africa by Professor A. H. Keane appears. General Sir Andrew Clarke contributes a paper on the Earl of Hopetown, Sir John A. Cockburn, Sir Howard Vincent, Miss A. D. Bright, Edward A. Pecheriot, and Charles Rous-Marten write on subjects or places of which they have had actual experience. There are reviews, an illustrated description of Colchester and a poem on Queen Victoria by A. C. Benson, with a frontispiece photograph of her late Majesty. All the articles are short. Twenty pages of Current News and Notes precede the signed papers.

(a) THE FAMINE, by Vaughan Nash, Longmans & Co.
(b) COMMON BIRDS OF BOMBAY, by E. H. A., Thacker & Co., Rs. 4-8.
(c) SWIMMING MADE EASY, by Major Witherby, Gale and Polden, 6d.
(d) THE KIPLING READER, MacMillan & Co., s. 1-9.
(e) THE IMPERIAL AND COLONIAL MAGAZINE, Hurst and Blackett, 1s.

THE DEFAMATION OF THE PERSIAN VICE-CONSUL.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Rustomji, late Vice-Consul for Persia, charged Jalaludin Hosseini, Editor and Proprietor of a Persian newspaper called "Habiul Matin," printed and published in Calcutta, with defamation. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Nobbs, Solicitors, appeared for the complainant. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hossein Khan, Solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Taleyarkhan in summing up the case for the complainant, said: The learned counsel for the defence in his address to the Court on the previous day had deplored the delay that had taken place in the case, and had attributed it to certain acts of the prosecution. It was true there was a delay, but the prosecution were in no way responsible for it. However, he could see what made Mr. Hamilton feel his position so acutely. It was that the defence were defeated in the attempt to rush the case through during the Magistrate's absence from Bombay on leave. Indeed the haste in which the defence wanted to finish the case before Mr. Webb, who absolutely knew nothing about it, was unseemely, but counsel for the defence did not stop there. In a most unwarrantable manner he had put into the mouth of the learned Advocate General an opinion which that law officer of the Crown had never given and which Mr. Hamilton had no means of knowing. In fact the Advocate General had opined that this was essentially a case which ought to be finished by the Magistrate, before whom the information had been filed and who had heard the greater portion of the evidence. Mr. Taleyarkhan regretted that Mr. Hamilton had instead of basing arguments on evidence, indulged in what he would not hesitate to call a long series of abuses against the complainant. The one great point Mr. Hamilton had found in Mr. Cowasji was poverty. He had laid much stress on this point, and on the other hand had made too frequent references in praise of Mr. Mehta of Calcutta, who was the sheet-anchor of his last cause. That was the whole gist of the defence. There was no question of law involved in the case, which wholly rested upon facts. The accused had chosen to lay serious charges against the complainant, which were such that if proved to be true they would mean complainant's moral, social and professional ruin. The defence had taken the very dangerous course of justification. As published in the defendant's paper, the charges were of a general character, but were subsequently given a definite shape. They were reduced to six specific items, three of which related to Calcutta and the rest to Bombay. The Calcutta charges consisted of bribery, begging and cheating in respect of certain coins, and the Bombay charges were the criminal misappropriation of a carpet belonging to a former Consul-General of Persia in Bombay, the theft of a picture the property of the Persian Consulate in Bombay and doing as genuine a firman which purported to confer a decoration on complainant. Mr. Taleyarkhan then proceeded to deal with the evidence given on behalf of the defence in substantiation of those charges. He characterized that evidence as extremely unreliable and asked the Court to consider the character of the respective parties in the case. The Court could easily form an opinion of the accused, who had not scrupled to bring outrageous charges against a gentleman of Mr. Cowasji's position, and who had attempted by might and main to substantiate them. On the other hand, Mr. Cowasji belonged to a very respected Parsee family in Bombay. Before him his father had held the office of Persian Vice-Consul in Bombay for several years. On his death Mr. Cowasji succeeded. The latter had acted even as Consul-General on several occasions. In order to prove the charges of bribery and begging Mr. Hamilton had expressed his intention in the first instance of calling no less than ten witnesses from Calcutta. But instead of that he put into the box only one witness, Mr. Mehta of Calcutta. That witness was not a C.I.E. and an ex-Sheriff of Calcutta. On these points Mr. Hamilton had expatiated at great length. Mr. Taleyarkhan asked the Magistrate to apply to Mr. Mehta's evidence the same test that he would apply to ordinary witnesses. Despite Mr. Mehta's profession of friendship and affection for Mr. Cowasji, he had done nothing but attempted to ruin Mr. Cowasji. As had been pointed out to the Court all along he was Mr. Cowasji's bitterest enemy. The motive which had prompted him to give out falsehoods, was the disappointment occasioned by his failure to persuade Mr. Cowasji in getting his cousin, Mr. Heerjibhoy, removed from the post of Persian Consul at Calcutta and to recommend him (Mr. Mehta) for the post. In reference to the question of the decoration of the lion and the sun being a military one, Counsel argued that the evidence for the defence had entirely failed to prove that such decoration was not conferred upon civilians. None of the so-called expert witnesses for the defence had the decoration, which according to their version, was bestowed upon civilians. It was stated that in the military decoration the lion was standing, but had the prosecution been allowed by the court, they would have proved that the new Consul-general for Persia possessed the decoration similar to the one Mr. Cowasji had, viz., that of a lion standing in spite of his being a civilian. In any case there was evidence that the decoration had been conferred upon Mr. Cowasji by the Persian Government. There was no denying that fact. Mr. Taleyarkhan in conclusion said that the defence had completely failed. He submitted that the charges made by the accused were of a very serious character and if the Court came to the conclusion that they were unfounded the accused might not be let off with a fine only, but awarded the severest punishment prescribed in the Penal Code.

The decision was reserved to the 7th March next. The Court intimated to the Solicitor for the accused that the presence of the accused would be required when the decision was given.

THE BEGGARS OF PARIS.

A WELL-ORGANISED BODY.

STATISTIC go to prove that about £1,000,000 a year is spent on the undeserving professional beggars of Paris. Mr. Louis Paulian, the detective, has made a life-study of the subject, and some of his experiences are extremely interesting. For instance, one of the characters whose acquaintance he made was Father Antoine, a pious hunchback who begged in front of churches. The hump on Father Antoine's back was his strong-box, where he carried his money, which at the time of his death amounted to the beggarly sum of £4,000. This beggar created a monopoly of church-door begging and any other beggar who wanted to ask alms outside church doors had to pay a rental to Father Antoine.

THE BEGGAR'S "WHO'S WHO?"

Another of the discoveries which Mr. Paulian made was the existence of a beggar's directory of likely victims, and also of the man who got it up. It is in manuscript, and can be bought in a large or small edition at five shillings and half-a-crown. The small edition is called the "Petit Jeu," and the large edition the "Grand Jeu." These two phrases mean the small game and the big game. The big game book is the beggar's "Who's Who?"

Everyone in public life and a large number in private life who are in the habit of giving to beggars are named in this book. The two books are kept revised up to date, and the compiler gives sixpence to the beggar who brings him information as to new names and addresses.

The beggars' supply store was found by Mr. Paulian. Here are sold crutches and false humps, and even babies are loaned to those who find their crying a source of income.

CONTRACTING FOR CRIPPLES.

There are contractors who employ false or true cripples on a percentage basis. The contractor supplies crutches, eyeshades, wheeled chairs, poodle dogs, and "Give a penny to the poor blind man" signs, and the beggar divides his winnings.

The contractor knows the city well. He is one of a ring who hold all the bridges, porches, public building, vestibules, archway, and approaches to restaurants, clubs, and railways stations. He can tell the kind of beggar to suit each "lay." Children take their stand opposite the doors of confectioners' and toy shops; a blind man, the "victim of a boiler explosion," is planted at the entrance to a factory; little girls are instructed to sell flowers at the outdoor tables of cafes; organ-grinders visit the beer-shops; miserable looking match-sellers hang around bridges or near the door of hotels and clubs; men get up to represent broken-down swells slink along fashionable boulevards.

If a beggar tries to beg independently without making terms with the contractors he is likely to receive rough treatment. And he knows better than to complain to the police.

PEERS AND FAMILY TREES.

THE REVELATIONS OF AN ANTIQUARY.

Although antiquaries are notoriously a quarrelsome race, they generally belabour one another, and a cynical world, therefore, regards their furious contests—sounds et proceræ nihil—with a kindly eye and a benevolent smile. Mr. Round, the author of this stout volume of five hundred pages ("Studies in Peerage and Family History," Constable) is as bellicose as any of his tribe (except perhaps the late Professor Freeman), and no one with sporting instincts can fail to admire the heartiness with which he lays about him, though he certainly knocks the bottom out of some of our most cherished beliefs. The admirable object of Mr. Round's book is to stimulate the movement for honesty and truth in peerage and family history. We are for veracity in all things; a Palace of Truth is a delightful ideal, and we fully recognise the value of genealogical research. "The fortunes and changes of one family," says Palgrave, "may explain the darkest and most dubious portions of the annals of a realm." Take the case of that modern family, the De La Pluches, to mention an example which is within our own knowledge. No fair-minded man can honestly say that the story of the rise of the Yellowplushes, as it is told in the chronicles of Thackeray, is not only diverting in itself, but is of immense interest as revealing to posterity a very remarkable chapter in the social and industrial history of the nineteenth century. Beginning in a humble sphere of life, the founder of this well-known family by his own exertions rose from the servants hall to the highest circles; he made a great a fortune in "Rails" during the Hudson mania, and by the help of the Heralds' College changed a name which had become odious to him. And who can blame him? Yellowplush proclaims the livery in every letter, but De La Pluches must have come over with the Normans. It would be easy to advance a hundred excellent reasons for such transformations, and after perusing Mr. Round's volume it is evident that the practice has found adherents for many generations, and is still much favoured.

THE SMITHS AND JONESES

are so numerous that they are really compelled in self-defence to adopt it in some form or another. It is surprising what a simple hyphen, a suffix, or a prefix will do for a Smith or a Jones. Or, perhaps, the Smith becomes a Smyth, or a Smeeth with a little coaxing; and plain Jones, Johns, which looks and sounds so much pleasanter—the gods only know why. A story is told of one of the Tuesigers, a stately, handsome man, who was once violently assailed by someone in the street with a "Hallo! Smith, how are you, old man?" "Sir, do I look like a Smith" cried the indignant Tuesiger—a name to quell the most formidable buster. But a Smith, though he might be never so aristocratic in bearing, cannot, when his name is known, command the respect which we all instinctively pay to a Montmorency, a Cavendish, a Beauchamp, a Fitzwarren, and such fine flowers. Again, most men being born to discontent, like the Gummidges, a name may command respect for its sound, and yet be a mere accident. In this case, the owner, if he has leisure, or social ambitions, or has a proud stomach, begins to evince a curiosity about his ancestors. He may go pedigree-hunting for himself, or he may employ a pedigree-hunter. In either case he does not find much difficulty in growing a fine family tree. It is merely a matter of imagination and perhaps money. His contemporaries are well aware that it is all "Fudge" as Mr. Burchell would say. But time flies, and his posterity shelter themselves under the leafy boughs of the spreading monster which their ancestors planted

MANY INTERESTING EXAMPLES.

are cited by the indignant Mr. Round as the representative of the new school of research, which is all for the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The most glaring of these cases is that of the Lanking family of Smith originating in a respectable draper of Nottingham. When raised to the peerage by Pitt about a hundred years ago it selected as the title of its barony Carrington doubtless because an older family of Smith, in no way connected with the family of the grantee had borne that title from 1643 to 1706. And this latter house had itself selected that title because of a cock-and-a-bull story that its real ancestor was Sir Michael Carrington, standard bearer to Richard I in Palestine a descendant of whom, John Carrington, fled out of England and named himself Smith.

Mr. Round again dwells with fiendish glee on the case of the Lyttons of Knebworth. The present family of that name are descended from a certain William Robinson, being total strangers in blood to the old Lyttons. Yet this is what Alison, the historian, has to say about the famous novelist and statesman: "Born of a noble family, the inheritor of ancestral halls of uncommon splendour and interest, he—Lytton, the novelist—has received from his Norman forefathers the qualities which rendered them noble. No man was ever more thoroughly imbued with the elevated thoughts, the chivalrous feelings which are the true mark of atrician blood; and which, however they may be admired by others, never perhaps exist in such purity as in those who, like the Arab steeds of high descent, can trace their pedigree back through a long series of ancestors. The dining-room at Knebworth, originally built by a Norman follower of the Conqueror, is hung round with the armour which the family and their retainers wore at the battle of Bosworth, and ended by the gallery in which the minstrels poured forth their heart stirring strains."

THE PUNGENT MR. ROUND

coldly remarks upon this that even the old Lyttons did not purchase Knebworth till after Bosworth had been fought, though, to be sure, that is no reason why the armour at least should not be genuine. Well, as Mr. De la Pluche once said, when he was talking of his ancestors who had fought so bravely at Agincourt and Cressy, "blood's everythink." But even his conscience pricked him sometimes. "Bar, James," he soliloquized in the hour of dejection, "you know you're nony a footman after all." Perhaps the sham antiques, the blue-bloods from Tottenham Court-road, have their secret pangs, their agonising moments. It is to be evident and there is a good deal of veneer in the peerages, though only the experts know—or perhaps care. A man's a Lord for a that, and a' that. That is the new creation's solace; and, after all, are we not all descended from "Adam, son of God?" 'Tis the consolation of the common herd. When we read of the Effigies of Sham Crusaders, which have been placed in churches, to gratify the yearning for "birth" of brasses, tombs, and even family chapels erected to the memory of sham ancestors, we are filled with the same spirit of holy horror which inspires Mr. Round in his crusade. We have often thought that Mr. Blotton was rather hard on Mr. Pickwick's famous archæological discovery, when he proclaimed his belief that the cryptic signs meant nothing more than plain "Bill Stumps—his mark." But now, indeed, we rub our eyes and ask ourselves, "Who's who?" Nevertheless we regard it as extremely probable that some other antiquary will arise and impeach Mr. Round, though, in the words of truthful James—

We hold it is not decent for a scientific gent
To say another is an ass, at least, to all intent;
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant;
Reply by heaving rocks at him to any greate xtent.
However, when flints clash, the spark of truth is produced, so we wish Mr. Round and the pedigree investigators good luck. But whether Lord Salisbury will agree with them that a stout barrier should be erected between mere wealth and the House of Peers we rather doubt. The late Mr. Sam Lewis could have testified that not even a hundred per cent. was barrier high enough.

SALMON HATCHERY FOR THE TWEED AND TEVIOT.

W. W. M. writes in the "Westminster":—For many years the decline of the supply of salmon in the Tweed has been the cause of much concern on the part of anglers and proprietors of salmon fishings; and, in order to accomplish something which would benefit the river, a movement was started two years ago having for its object the establishment of a salmon hatchery. Mr. F. J. Douglas, of Springwood Park, Kelso, and Major Scott-Kerr, of Sunlaws, were mainly responsible for the idea taking practical form, and, thanks to their efforts, a well-equipped hatchery has been erected and fitted up, and is now being stocked with ova obtained from salmon netted from the Tweed.

In December, 1893, circulars were issued to those interested in the welfare of the river, asking for support and subscriptions towards the erection and maintenance of a hatchery, with the result that every proprietor from Torwoodlee to Tillmouth subscribed.

The new hatchery is situated at East Learmouth, about a mile from Cornhill-on-Tweed, on a most favourable site, which has been obtained from Earl Grey. There is an abundant supply of good water in the vicinity, and ample space for extending the hatchery and ponds if it should become necessary. The Duddo Burn—an ideal little stream for harbouring the young fry after being liberated from the ponds—passes quite near to the hatchery. The hatchery is of sufficient size to find room for the hatching of 450 000 salmon ova at a time, but at present the grilles fitted up will hold not more than 300,000 salmon ova. As the grilles may possibly be stocked twice or three times in a season, the output of salmon fry in a year will not fall far short of 1,000,000. The young fry will be kept in the ponds until they are six months old, and then turned into the rivers. A few will be kept till they have reached the smolt stage for experimental purposes. Labels are to be attached to some of them when set free, in the hope that it may be possible to trace them afterwards, should they be captured with the label still attached.

A proposal had been made that a number of the higher reaches should be bought up, and the nets removed so that as much benefit may be got from the hatchery as possible. Many of the prominent Alparian proprietors and anglers have given their approval towards the scheme, but unexpected difficulties having arisen, the matter is for the present in abeyance. It is to be hoped, however, that these difficulties will be bridged over, and that the nets will be taken off ultimately; for, whatever the success of the hatchery may be, the best results will only be obtained by reducing the amount of netting in the river, while the artificial hatching of salmon is carried out on an extensive scale at the same time.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE STORY OF A SPY.

ANTONIO PRINCI, who a few days ago was brought to a hospital in Naples suffering with sciatica, is notorious as having been once the companion of, and afterwards a spy on, the notorious brigand Musolino and for having been wounded in an encounter with the Carabineers in Calabria last February. As a boy he lived with his widowed mother at Africo, near Reggio. He served in the army in 1897, and returned home in 1899. He is now 24. A reporter of the "Corriere di Napoli" visited him in hospital the other day, and learned the following particulars.

Princi was acquainted with a police-constable named Weuzel. One day they began to talk of the brigand, of whom Weuzel was in chase. Princi knew Musolino well, and told the constable that the brigand had been a wood-sawer that his father, two sisters, and a brother formed the family, and that Musolino had rather stooping shoulders. Weuzel told him that he might be of great service to his country, and proposed to him the office of spy. Princi consented; they went to the Prefect at Reggio, and he received the sum of 50 francs for current expenses, with the promise of 10,000 francs and employment after he had fulfilled his task. The next day a rumour was spread at Africa that Antonio Princi had been arrested, and was believed by everyone.

Meanwhile, with 50 francs and a revolver in his pocket, Antonio went by rail to Melito, and thence on foot to Roccaforte, a place often frequented by the brigand, whose ne lived well, and had his confidents and subordinates, who practised camorra in his favour. Not finding Musolino at Roccaforte (it was the 14th February last, Antonio went back towards Africo. There he met with the brigand. Now, however, he almost repented of his task, and suddenly asked Musolino whether he had really been wrongly condemned. The bandit coldly answered. "Of the two attempted murders I am innocent only of one. Later on I wanted to revenge myself on those who bore witness against me without ever having seen me commit a crime. I want to shed blood!" The two then parted, with the promise to meet again soon. Antonio went to Weuzel, assuring him that the brigand would soon be captured, and, a few days later, kept the appointment he had made with Musolino. This time the latter was armed with a rifle, a revolver, and a dagger, and was accompanied by one of his men, also fully armed. After a short conversation Princi left them, and the brigand went straight to Roccaforte, where he shot at a Carabineer whom he believed to be a spy, and wounded him slightly in the leg.

On the 17th March Princi again met the brigand near San Leo, and made an appointment to meet next evening in the grotto of Mingivia, near the cemetery of Africo. He then wrote to Weuzel asking him to be on the high road with a sufficient force at 8 p.m. on the appointed evening. It was midnight, however, before Weuzel, accompanied by four detectives and three carabineers, arrived at the spot, where the spy was waiting for them. "If you have enough courage," he said; "let us go on." The others followed him, but they gave such signs of timidity that he was obliged to reassure them by saying that Musolino, after all, was not a supernatural being. They reached the grotto, and Weuzel told Princi to go in and entice the brigand out. This was against the wish of the spy, who thought it would be easier for the whole party to enter the grotto and capture the brigand there. But he had to obey Weuzel's orders, and meanwhile the latter placed his men in two parties, one on the high road, and the other behind a wall under an oak tree.

Princi had almost reached the grotto when he heard the cocking of guns, and then perceived Musolino and another man aiming at him. He called out, telling them not to fire. Musolino recognised his voice, and all went into the grotto, the brigand reproaching him for coming so late. A little later the three came out and directed their steps towards Africo, Musolino walking first. They passed the first party in ambush who did not move, and had nearly reached the second party, when one of the carabineers called out, "Who goes there?" Musolino immediately fired, his companion followed suit, the carabineers replied, and some two hundred shots were exchanged. Princi was wounded in the leg, fell, rose again, emptied all the chambers of his revolver, and then—ran away. Musolino escaped with slight wounds in the face and one hand. His companion also got away free. It was a fight in the dark and among trees.

Princi was taken to the hospital at Meggio, and in the course of a few weeks was dismissed cured. He demanded his reward, and received one thousand francs. With this money he went to America, feeling, no doubt, the vengeance of Musolino and returned quite lately because of an illness he had contracted. He says he is certain Musolino will always escape, for he is always informed of the movements of the police and troops, and will not easily allow himself to be trapped. And, in fact, the "slim" brigand has not yet been arrested.

HUSBANDS OF QUEENS.

PECULIAR FATE OF SOME ROYAL CONSORTS.

DUKE HENRY of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will not get much consolation from history when he contemplates his future as Queen Wilhelmina's consort.

There is only one notable instance of a perfect union in this direction, and that was our own Queen Victoria's marriage with Prince Albert the Good. For the rest—unhappiness seems common, for the position has almost always been found to be too difficult even for men of great tact and diplomacy as well as sagacity and soundness of judgment.

For instance, take the experiences of that Prince Ferdinand of Coburg who became the consort of Maria da Gloria, Queen of Portugal, in 1835.

A LESSON FROM PORTUGAL.

The "Junior Munsey" for February reminds us that when that Queen gave birth to her first child, a daughter, the Portuguese gave expression to their satisfaction at the event by requesting, through the legislature, that she should succeed to the Portuguese title of Duke of Braganza upon her husband. He was advanced in the same way to the rank of titular king consort a year later, when she gave birth to a son and heir.

Then Queen Maria, who was deeply in love with her handsome husband, gradually abandoned into his hands the reins of government, restricting her attention to her home and to her children.

Within a few months the good will entertained by the people for the king consort was transformed into animosity, and matters soon reached such a pitch that a full fledged revolution broke out at Lisbon—not against the Queen, but solely against her husband. The insurgents demanding that Dona Maria should resume exclusive control of the affairs of the nation, and that Ferdinand should be debarred from any share in their management.

There was no alternative but to yield, and Ferdinand withdrew altogether into the background from which he did not even emerge when the death of his wife brought his sons to the throne.

After several years of widowerhood, he married a Baston girl, Elise Hensler, who, on her wedding day was created Countess Edla by the then reigning Duke of Coburg, and who, making her home in Portugal, still survives him, the heiress to his large fortune.

A CASE FROM SPAIN.

History, too, will have nothing but contempt for Don Francis of Assisi, titular king consort of Spain. Since his wife, Queen Isabella, lost her throne in 1868, this luckless prince has made his home in Paris, where he lives in the strictest kind of retirement, visited by Queen Isabella twice a year—once on her name day, and once on his own.

His marriage, differing from any of those mentioned, was in no sense of the word a love match, but the outcome of one of the disgraceful political intrigues that marred the reign of King Louis Philippe of France.

On the day of the marriage of Queen Isabella, the title of King consort was conferred upon Prince Francis by virtue of an act of the national Cortes. Moreover, precedence was granted to him immediately after his wife, the action of the legislature being doubtless due to the fact that he was a Spanish prince of the blood, and not a foreigner.

As everyone knows, the marriage was an unhappy one in every respect. The king consort was in constant conflict with his wife, domestic as well as political.

Indeed, as long as his wife remained on the throne he was known as her most bitter enemy. Indeed, many of the moral delinquencies of Isabella were excused on the ground that her husband was such a despicable atom of humanity.

To-day he may be said to have outlived this reputation, and the only fault popularly laid to his charge is that of avarice.

All the same, he is not a cheerful subject of contemplation for Duke Henry.

SNOW EIGHT FEET DEEP IN RUSSIA.

FAMINE PRICES ON SNOW-BOUND TRAINS.

ACCORDING to the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News*, the many hundreds of passengers held up in the snow-bound trains have suffered great hardships from cold and hunger. After the first two or three days the perished and famished wayfarers were able to obtain scanty supplies from the peasants at fancy and famine prices. The ordinary loaf was at first sold at three shillings, but as the demand increased and the supply grew scarcer, the loaf was retailed at from sixpence to a shilling a slice; a chicken, ordinarily worth about fourpence, cost twenty shillings, and eggs fifteenpence apiece. The impecunious third-class passengers would have been starved outright but for the charity of the railway people and of their wealthy fellow-passengers. Besides the mountainous drifts, which in many places completely blocked the permanent way, a level snowfall of nearly eight feet deep lay upon the track for a distance of a hundred and twenty miles. Scores of villages had narrow escapes from being fatally overwhelmed by the extraordinary snow blizzard. Most of them would be absolutely undiscernible on the snow expanse of the steppe but for the curling smoke from their hut fires. The total number of fatalities caused by the blizzard is not yet known, but it has been ascertained that within this district some sixty persons were frozen to death.

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Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFITH SUTTON Secretary.

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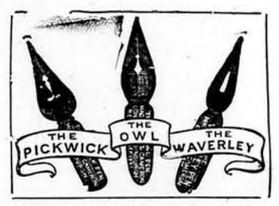

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DINNEFORD'S M

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

In order to comply with the exigencies of Court etiquette, the Emperor William was obliged to change his clothes three times in less than four hours last Wednesday. First the Emperor put off his ordinary attire, and arrayed himself in the uniform of an Austrian Field Marshal, in order to meet the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at the Anhalt station. Then the Emperor rushed back to the Palace and put on a Russian uniform, having next to meet the Grand Duke Vladimir at the Friedrichstrasse station. Finally the Emperor met the Duke of Connaught at the western station, dressed in a British uniform, and on returning to the Palace he put himself into plain clothes before sitting down to supper.

There is no stickler for small points of ceremonial like your Scotch Radical, and we are not at all surprised to hear that some of these gentlemen profess dissatisfaction because the King has not added the title of "Edward I. of Scotland" to that of "Edward VII. of England." It appears they hold it should have been done because James I. of pedantic memory was also James VI. of Scotland. They forget, however, that neither William III. nor William IV. called himself William I. or William II. of Scotland.

Although it came to be regarded by many persons that the Queen's Bounty was a gift which a mother had a right to claim when three children were simultaneously born to her, it is, of course, a fact that the money her late Majesty invariably sent was simply an act of grace. The first gift to a poor woman quite early in the reign was prompted by the Queen's sympathetic feeling towards her, and it has been stated on the authority of the Sovereign's private secretary that since that time this bounty had cost the Queen's private purse about £300 a year.

When the immense undertaking of an issue of new coins and postage stamps for every division of the Empire is put in hand, it is to be hoped that the designs will, at any rate, not fall artistically beneath those of the late reign; on the whole, indeed, they might well improve upon them. In the case of postage stamps, though a few of the Colonies, at the beginning and again at the end of the reign, presented something like a dignified portrait of the Sovereign, the head on the stamps of Great Britain itself has always been of the most poor conventional type.

The islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, which Denmark seems likely to part with to the United States, form some of the last relics of the days when most European peoples (even, we believe, to the Principality of Courland) had a finger in the West Indian pie. Our French wars of the beginning of the century, and the Spanish-American at the end, have much changed conditions, in which the Black Republics have also played a curious part; and now that patriotic scruples cause some hesitation, the Danes will probably do well to get rid of the islands, which, it is stated, involve a continual loss to the Treasury.

The Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England have addressed to the clergy a letter urging the need of united action to make the most of the opportunities which are opening for the Church with the dawn of the new century. They point out that the duty of guiding the Church is entrusted to the Bishops, and that those who refuse obedience are practically setting up a form of government which is distinctly not episcopal. In matters of ritual the refusal of a clergyman to obey the solemn admonition of his Bishop is a grave offence, still more grave when the refusal sets aside the judgment of the Bishops as a body. Explanations should be made upon the duty of submitting to the decisions of the Archbishops lately given on questions referred to them in accordance with the direction in the Book of Common Prayer. They thankfully acknowledge the general recognition of the duty which has been given by the clergy at large. But this has unfortunately not been universal. The Bishops recognise the need of reforms to enable the Church to do her work more effectively, but all real progress in that direction is seriously hindered as long as, even in a few instances, submission to authority is refused.

The Archbishops decided, so far as they had power to decide, that the reservation of the Sacrament and the ceremonial use of incense were unlawful in the Church of England. This, as even the "Daily News" have often pointed out, is merely the opinion of the two Primates, and as such is binding on no one. The Archbishop of York has no jurisdiction to the Province of Canterbury, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has no jurisdiction in the Province of York. They have co-ordinate authority, and had no right to sit together. It is rather strange that the appeal for submission to this decree is signed by the two Archbishops themselves. No doubt they are diocesan Bishops. But they are also interested parties.

"What chance is there of this circular being successful? The burning of incence, and the practice of consecrating the elements for future use elsewhere, were brought before the Archbishops because some clergymen refused to obey their Diocesans. "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." Moreover this address applies, and applies only, to clergymen who have treated the opinion of the Archbishops with contempt. There is a right of appeal from the Bishop of the Diocese to the Archbishop of the Province, but every clergyman now knows how on these two points such an appeal would be determined. We do not wish to underrate the moral force of the Bishop's words, or of those from whom they come. But the Bishops leave altogether out of sight the fact that the Church is established. An incumbent is in law a freeholder and as such he is entitled to "have the law" of his Bishop.

The diminution in the annual contingent of French recruits, long apprehended in consequence of the stationary state of the population, would seem to be becoming apparent. The conscripts who will join the army in November have just been making their declarations and going through the formality of the "tirage au sort." Such of the returns as have already been sent in by the recruiting officers, and which refer so far exclusively to Paris and the department of the Seine, show a curious state of things. The number of recruits has fallen off all in the districts for which the results are known, and in many cases the shrinkage is very considerable. It amount for instance, to 10 per cent. for one of the sections of the capital, and to 15 per cent. for the suburb of Aubervilliers. It is feared that the total contingent furnished by the department of the Seine may be some 3,000 men below the average. The figures have never been so low before except in the case of the contingents of 1870 and 1891, who were born at the time of the Franco-German war.

As an excuse for the thinness of this year's contingent, it is urged that the winter of 1880 was the coldest of the century, and that the infant mortality in the course of it was exceptionally high. It is certain, however, that the comparatively satisfactory figures of the last two or three years were only reached by dint of the very vigorous enforcement resorted to of late of the law relating to foreigners, and of the temporary consequences due to the Franco-Belgian Convention. That it will henceforth be more and more difficult to keep up the army to its present strength is beyond a doubt. General Andre, as may be known, has just decided to ask the Chamber to abolish the height limit. The mannikins under five feet, who used to be dispensed from military service are now to be taken, provided they are able-bodied and of sound constitution.

It is rather surprising that the Minister of War should have thought this alteration in the regulations worth making, as apart from all other considerations the numerical results it can yield will be very trifling. Only some three hundred odd conscripts were rejected last year in the department of the Seine on account of the height limit, and of the number the majority were deformed or otherwise quite unfit for military service. More efficacious, it might be thought, than General Andre's innovation would be a proposal made by M. Leroy Beaulieu, the well-known economist, who suggests that the State should for preference employ in all its multifarious services none but the fathers of at least three children. A Government post being the supreme ambition of so many Frenchmen, M. Leroy Beaulieu is perhaps right in esteeming that his premium on paternity would send up the birth-rate.

Complaints have been rife of late of the treatment meted out to tourists and travellers by railway and Customs officials in Italy. Now the Rome correspondent of the "Morning Post" sends a warning that may be useful. British travellers who intend to visit or to pass through Italy by the Gothard line, and who book their luggage through from London to Rome or other Italian cities on the understanding that it will be examined either in the train or at the frontier (Chiasso) or on reaching its destination, should, he suggests, be warned that at Chiasso their luggage, under one pretext or another, is likely to be removed from the train and left behind without their knowledge, and without any intimation being conveyed to them by the railway officials. This abuse has repeatedly happened of late to the great annoyance and inconvenience of travellers. The luggage has been taken out at Chiasso, corded and sealed by a mysterious railway agency, and finally after the owners have made repeated complaints at the Rome railway-station and spent considerable sums in telegrams, been sent on forty-eight hours late. This happens to luggage specially registered through to Rome for which high freight has been paid. When it finally reaches Rome its unfortunate possessor has to pay "Customs charges, cordage, porterage, &c." for which a nice little bill is sent in from Chiasso.

An Italian philosopher, Signor Ferriani, has amused himself by constructing a scale of degrees for the measurement of professional envy. In this envy measurer the highest point is 10. Architects are happily placed lowest on this scale. They register only 1; advocates and the ascending scale he gives as professors of science and literature, 4; journalists, 5; authors, 8; physicians, 9; actors and actresses 10. The small amount of envy among architects is held to be due to their precise, severe, and rigid studies. The same thing applies to advocates. Among the clergy envy is found mostly in the preachers. In the military career, envy is quiescent in time of peace, but can become acute in time of war. Envy makes men of science and literature lead solitary lives, diffident of each other. Among physicians envy is still more prevalent, and they do not spare their colleagues, often terming them charlatans. In the theatrical world envy according to Signor Ferriani, reaches its acute form, vanity playing a great part in its production.

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If you stop eating you will surely get thinner and thinner, until at last you starve to death. Grass won't answer, although it is good for the horse. You must have a food suitable to your needs.

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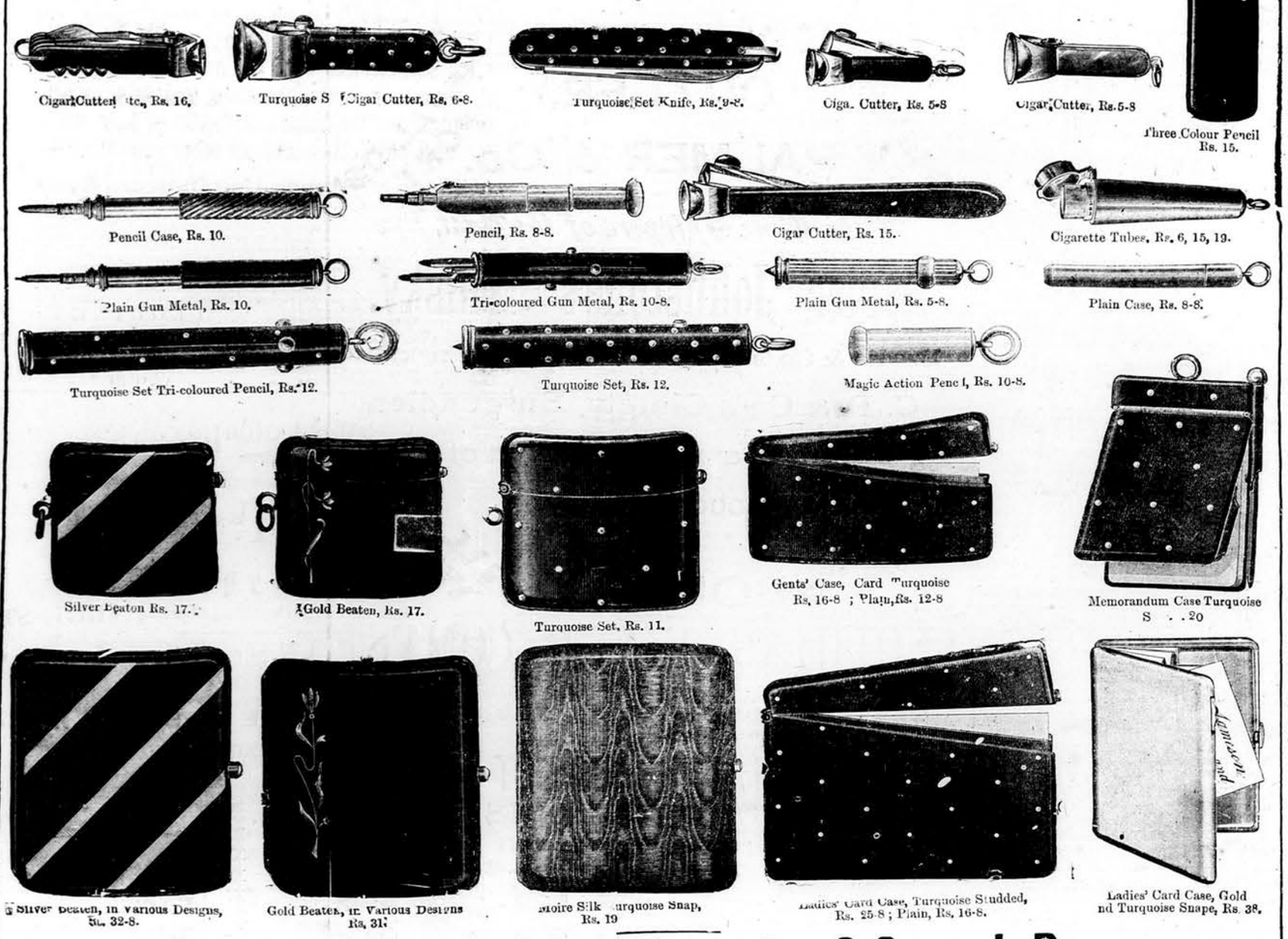

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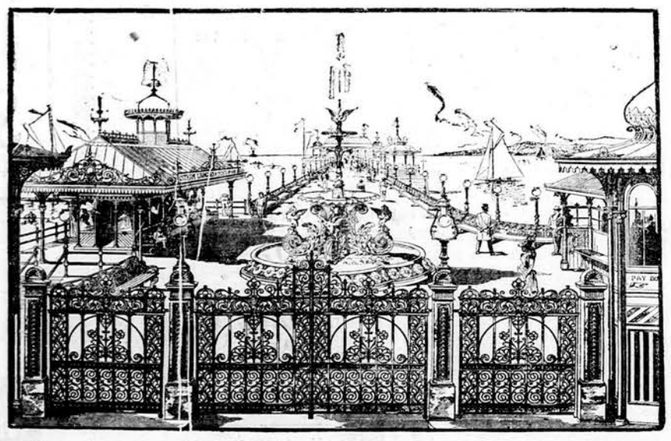

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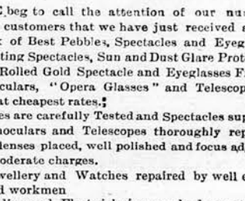

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